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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 20, 1898.

ON THE RUN

Compers Shows the White Feather a Third \Time.

Eistoric Incidents in the Textile Workers' Strike in New Bedford, Mass.-The Old Style of Unionism, Thanks to Which these Men's Wages Have Been Going Down and Now Face Another Reduction, Vainly Tries to Save its Head.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 15 .- The occurrences last week in the camp of the striking textile workers have been so numerous and have been so full of significance that I think it well to condense them in an article in which I shall embody the leading facts. The working people in the country will, as time passes, look back to these inci-

dents and appreciate them all the more. On Wednesday, the 9th, Mr. Samuel Compers arrived in this city for the ostensible purpose of smoothing over dissensions among the striking textile workers. He arrived in no condition of mind to do any such thing, even if there were dissensions, which there was not. The only "dissensions" was a growing sense among the workers that he and his set were humbugs. He arrived in this city bearing, the lashing he had got acress the shoulders of his man Tracy, of the Cigarmakers, and "organizer of the A. F. of L. of Massachusetts." who was ordered out of the convention of textile workers in Lowell. When Mr. Gompers arrived here he was met by the following letter, published in the "Standard" of the day before, and a copy of which was handed to him in

To Mr. Samuel Gompers-

In the name of Section New Bedford, S. I. P., I am authorized to issue the following challenge:

That you shall appear in debate next Friday evening, Feb. 11th, at City Hall, with Daniel De Leon. The subject to be: "The principles which you (Gompers) represent, known as the American Federation of Labor, as opand known as Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, or Socialism.

Yours, in behalf of Section New Bed-d, JAMES F. HANCOCK, 474 Coggeshall st.

Organizer of the Local Section. On the evening of that day Mr. Gom-pers addressed a meeting at the City Hall. The hall was not half filled, so little interest was taken in him. He spoke for several minutes some stale phrases, and then he began to grow visibly excited. He could not keep his eyes from the numerous "Red Buttons" eyes from the numerous "Red Buttons" in the hall. He grew redder and redder in the face and then began to call people names. "Traitors," "hired hirelings of Pinkertons," etc., etc., were the terms the flung at those who condemned his fakirism. His stupid insults were met on the spot. The lie direct was given to him; he was called upon to make his statements good in debate; the meeting was visibly running away from meeting was visibly running away from him; he tried to keep it by bellowing; and finding that did not do, he abruptly closed, saying he had to take the train for Pittsburg, which was not true. Out of the hall he rushed while a few of his of the hall he rushed while a few of his adherents passed him a "vote of con-fidence." As he was rushing out of the hall, the men he had so long deceived, and whose wages had steadily gone down under his leadership of labor, preeted him with "fakir!" "fakir!" He said at first he would come another day and debate, but as he flew out of the hall, Waiter J. Skahan approached him, wither "Tell ne when you't will he beek mying: "Tell me when you will be back and we will pay all your expenses." Georgers turned around furious and relied: "I'll never come back!" So led: "I'll never come back!" So led that meeting, with Gompers on e run as fast as he knew how.

The next day the papers contained a series of interviews with "men prominant" in labor circles. These "prominances" censured in various degrees Comrade Hancock, of the Executive Committee of the Spinners Union. The time, so was the general opinion of these "prominencies" was not opportune for a challenge, etc., etc. In answer to them all Hancock published the follow-ing open letter in the "Mercury" of the 10th instant:

To those not initiated as regards the challenge of the Socialist Labor party,

"That the challenge is made neces sary by the recurrence of an industrial risis known as a strike, coupled with Mr. Gompers's attitude, past and pres-est towards the same.

Seeing that Mr. Gompers was about to visit us in his official capacity to gain put forward what is known as lare and simple trades unionism or ne and simple trades unionism or mbination upon the economic field as

the sovereign remedy for the afflictions of labor, known as strike, lockout, and We hold that the fallacies of such ories as he puts before his hear-are, in the light of experias he puts before his hearing are, in the light of experi-see, fully developed, having reached that stage of being which marks the seid of declivity, and that for a man-this supposed intelligence to appear the even a number of less intelligent the himself and to again advance the self and to again advance the

e old song, "trades unionism pure simple," is simply absurdity. To hold that seeing to what phase has attained, coupled with the dement of what is known as 'private the wage worker to either hold or main or even allow himself to be at any longer with such fake idens fakirs to the end that the present

system of wage slavery can be abolished r improved by such barbarous methods known as strikes, the dead sea fruit of 'pure folly and simpledom.'

I read that Mr. Gompers in Lowell has made the following statement:
'Within a year they (Pennsylvania
miners) will have the eight-hour day,'
but neglects to tell us how, Has he
some magic wand whereby he can command into being such a desired effect, or does he leave us to infer that the A. F. of L. will accomplish this? If so, we are willing to teach him or any advocates of the same that such illusions are the product only of a strongly imagin-ative mind or else the product of un-

scientific reasoning.
"Can it be possible that Mr. Gompers has not heard of the engineers' strike in England? Has he not noticed the im-potency of that which he advocates, or, in plain words, how the strongest labor organization in the world went down be-fore a combination of capital? For many years has this organization been in preparation, and now to fall in ruin, broken and powerless, will he dare to advocate that the miners of Pennsyl-vania should do exactly the same?

"We are willing to reason and to be shown how we are to avoid such disastrous results following our footsteps whilst we plod the path of life, and to prove this are willing to meet him in debate, pay the expenses which will be incurred by a prolonged stay in the city, and to show we are candid and truthful and to show we are candid and truthful we are willing to meet any person or number in debate as to same.

"Whilst we thus war seemingly against individuals, we bear no malice. Our desire is to attack those principles represented by the same, but if we are misconstrued, purposely or otherwise, we care not, for we clearly understand that personality must occur in this battle for right, some must sacrifice or be sacrificed, and so let it be.

On behalf of Socialism

On behalf of Socialism JAMES T. HANCOCK.

This communication and the criticisms on Hancock were followed up by the following in the "Evening Standard" of the 11th from William Cunnane, President of the Cotton Weavers' Protective Association, and financial secretary of the Strike Council:

the Strike Council:
"I was out of the city all day Wednesday on business connected ith the Weavers' Association, and di' not return until 6:30 o'clock in the evening, and being so pressed with clerical work which had accumulated. I found it impossible to attend I was my intention which had accumulated, I found it impossible to attend. It was my intention to have been present. When I heard that this trouble had occurred I felt very sorry and I haven't the slightest doubt in the world but Mr. Hancock is equally as sorry. But the trouble having occurred, the question arises, who

shall we blame?
"The Socialist Labor party had sent out a challenge to Mr. Gompers, the nature of which was neat, courteous and manly, in my opinion. The next questions of the courtes of tion is as to the wisdom of issuing that challenge at this time. It was an ac-knowledged fact that Mr. Gompers was to speak at that meeting, and in my opinion it was much wiser to have chal-lenged him while he was in the city than at a time when he was miles away. He was expected to take up the chal-lenge on Wednesday evening. Now, as to the reason of this challenge, Mr. Gompers was here to advocate the tenets and doctrines of the American Federation of Labor, and to prove that the American Federation of Labor was the by-path to the emancipation of wage slavery. The Socialists were ap-parently ready and willing to prove that the workers, through an organization such as the American Federation of Labor, could not permanently improve their conditions. There are 10,000 people suffering from the effects of the wage system in our city at this moment, and from the point of view of the Socialist, and in my opinion from the point of view of every intelligent man who is capable of thinking and reasoning, the most important question even at this moment is not the problem of how to bring to these suffering people the food and other necessaries of life that they require, but to point out to them and have them adopt some means of action which will make strikes, lockouts, pen-ury, want and starvation entirely impossible upon any future occasion. Every trade unionist admits that the present time affords a splendid opportunity for the purposes of organization yet these same men fail to view the situation in that light when the Socialists propose to do a little propaganda on their own account. Of course it is important, very important, that the suffering people of our city should have substantial assistance at this time, and the Socialists of this city, in proportion to their numbers, have exerted themselves in that direction as much as any other body of men. Mr. Gompers came here and spoke, not under the auspices of the joint strike committee, not at their request, or at the request, so far as I know, of any textile union in this city, and the textile workers, either through their unions or individually, are, therefore, not to blame for any-thing that might have occurred at that meeting. the joint strike committee, not at

"I have said I was not present at that meeting, but I have made such careful inquiries that may enable me to speak with as much confidence as some of the men who were there. I have been given an opportunity to look over the notes of the reporter who was present at the meeting, for the purpose of satisfying myself that the report such as it appeared in the press was substantially correct. Mr. Gompers, in the course of his speech, made reference to the challenge issued by the Socialists, and in the midst of his denunciation of such challenge some one in the body of the hall shouted that the challenger was in the hall, whereupon Mr. Gompers made a direct attack upon that person, calling him a traitor, an enemy of labor, and a hireling of the manufacturers, whose object was to break up the

"Mr. Hancock I know personally. I know he has worked hard and long for

(Continued on Page 2.)

CONTRASTS SOCIAL

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

And then at This.

Bulletin of Risery!

FAINTED FROM HUNGER.

Joseph Schneider, 65 years old, of No. 872 Sixth avenue, old and feeble, and for days without food, last night stag-

gered into the bakery at No. 795 7th avenue and piteously begged for a cup

Before Mr. Kohler, the proprietor. could give the old man a warm drink Schneider had fallen in a faint. At Roosevelt Hospital it was said that the

old man had pneumonia in an advanced

STARVATION MADE HER A THIEF.

"Oh, why didn't I kill myself, as I wanted to!" cried Elizabeth Flood, aged

21; as a store detective, Mrs. Quigg,

brought forth from under the strug-

gling girl's cloak articles she had stolen.
"What did you want to kill yourself

The young woman laughed hyster-ically as she replied:

"Have you ever walked the streets day after day, night after night, asking yourself what is to be the end? Trying

to decide whether it is better to jump

into the river or to be carried to jail?
"I did not want your trumpery things

But I have been hungry for days, and if you put me in prison, at least you will give me food. That is what I want, and I must have it."

Despair distorted the refined, pretty

face, and she, shaking from head to foot. sank into a chair exhausted.

Elizabeth Flood has been a house-keeper, but has been out of employment

for weeks. She is not strong enough for iaborious work. She had tried to fill a

position as housemaid, but was unequal

She is slight of frame and her delicate

hands are pitifully inadequate. She could direct others, as she had done in her mother's home, but now she has no mother, is alone in the world, and the

She would not tell where she lived, but after she had been pestered by the

police to give some address, she gave No. 306 East 28th street. The property she had boidly stolen in

a 6th avenue store was worth \$18. There was a carving set, worth \$2.23; some 'so relyet, a silk waist and a woman's lest. Elizabeth Flood laughed deris-

lvely as she saw the things piled up on a table in the office. "What could I do with them?" she

what could 1 to with them; sale said. "I would not know where to sell them. I wanted to be arrested. I have got to the point where my life is of no value to me, and I might as well spend it in jail as anywhere, so long as I get

That was the burden of her cry

cry of a starving creature. Her dainty hat, with the vell drawn tightly over

her face, was worn with an air that be-tokened refinement. A woman could

have told that the materials composing

it were cheap, but they were put to-gether with the taste of a connoisseur.

The Magistrate held her in \$300 ball for trial on a charge of shoplifting. She heard the words of the Court with the

same stony stare that she had bent upon

the iron door of her ceil all night, and when she was taken to the Tombs went

with the same meek air of resignation,

She will be closely watched, for sui-cide is a crime, even when a young girl

AGED WOMAN EVICTED.

Policeman Forney, of the Oak street

tation, has been interesting his friends

to-day in Mary Murphy, an aged woman, evicted from No. 19 Cherry street for non-payment of rent.

Forney found her sitting on the walk in the cold, surrounded by her scanty furniture. He not only gave her \$2 himself, but he collected \$2.34 from

neighbors, and will see that she is made

STRIKE AGAINST COLD.

Thirty-two hosemakers and cutters employed by the Peerless Rubber Company, No. 16 Warren street, have gone on strike because their workrooms, in New Durham, N. J., are too frigid.

They say the temperature of the work room is below the freezing point, and

they cannot turn out enough hose to

complete what the firm decides to be a day's work.

is dying.

few relatives she has are in Ireland.

to the task.

for?" asked the detective.

Look at this Picture, Bulletin of Luxury!

SLEEPING IN SPLENDOR. MAGNIFICENT BEDS USED BY AMERICAN WOMEN OF WEALTH,

The most splendid bedroom in all New York city is considered by both her feminine friends and enemics to be that of Mrs. Ogden Mills. Her sleeping apartment is an exact copy of an eighteenth century French state or royal chambre à coucher. The room itself is one of the largest in her spaclous New York home. In that room this leader of fashion performs the one and only function of sleeping, and the bed is, with the exception of a couple of small gilt chairs and a clock, the single piece of furniture. This is a long, broad downy nest, in which four persons could rest comfortably, and, saving the headboard and top of the canopy not a scrap of woodwork shows anywhere about it. Every inch of the bed proper is hidden by magnificent draperles of blue brocaded satin, further embellished with heavy embroidery of gold thread.

Quite complete, this throne-like affair was made in America, because after examining big beds for sale in the Parisian bric-a-brac shops, Mrs. Mills decided they were all lacking in the conveniences and comforts the modern American woman demands for her sleeping hours. So she came home, and of very plain oak her bed was built, the lofty canopy frame put up, the em-broideries, ordered from an American needlewoman, hung, and then the great curtains and coverlid were edged with forty pounds of bullion fringe. These requisites for a perfect Marie Antoinette bed brought the price of it up far into the thousands, but the end was not yet. A wonderful foundation of spiral steel springs first lined the inside of the couch, on the top of this a thin felt mat-tress was placed, and then on top a hair bed, slipped in a big sliken cover, before sheets or blankets could be laid on. Finally the headboard, decorated by the brush of an American artist was put into place, and lastly the electrician was called in to give the finishing touches. The good offices of the electrician was not an original idea on the part of Mrs. Mills, for all the new beds, built for comfort as well as beauty, have first of all a tiny button that any one lying on the pillow can easily reach up, touch, and turn on the light in a group of bulbs artistically arranged in the headboard. In Mrs. Mills's bed a couple of gilded Cupids in this board hold each a spray of lights that shed their radiance down softly over the pillow at the exact angle needed for comfortable reading, To make the light perfectly agreeable and easy for the eyes, the globes of glass are first ground and then treated with a varnish that subdues the hard electric

Beside this arrangement runs a little row of keys along the bed's panel, and turning one summons the lady's maid. Another sets the front door bell a-ringing and so acts on any housebreaker as a most effectual alarm, and a third key sets in movement an electrical current that warms the bed. The bed warmer is really a white bag, incased in pink flannel, and attached to the end of a green wire, and serves to perfection all the purposes of a big hot-water bottle

or an old-fashioned warming pan.

Mrs. Yerkes, the wife of the wealthy
Chicagoan, is another woman who possesses a big French bedroom, with the
bed set on a dais, and the room itself is
used exclusively for sleeping. After the
fashion of royal French ladies of a cenfashion of royal French ladies of a century ago, these fair Americans, who can afford the luxury, believe that a bed-room should have great space, a lofty ceiling, and all day long a current of air should sweep over the pillows, uncon-taminated by human lungs. No furnace heat is used or gas lights burned in these sleeping apartments. A half hour before madame retires a fire of dry logs is lighted, to take the chill off the mosphere; by candle or electric light the lady goes to bed, and all these precautions are taken in behalf of health, to secure sound sleep and good complex-

Two incidents in this city during the last week are worth recording as indicative of the trend of affairs among the proletariat.

First, the organization of a Local Alliance of Cigarmakers in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. This was done at an open meeting, at which a number of labor fakirs, headed by such disreputable characters in the labor movement as Heimerdinger, Modest and Moses Decosta, sought to create a disturbance and to fool the workers. They were roundly laughed at when they tried the former, and promptly made to understand that they would be put out if they persisted in the latter. Second, the victory of the unem-

ployed in Typographia No. 7 to secure higher out-of-work benefit. These men had helped the employed in the union to obtain the wages they now have, and the pure and simplers among these sought to squeeze the unemployed out and down. The answer of the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. "In the Matter of the Printers," caused the pure and simplers to promptly abandon their schemes against the unemployed; and paper is an invitation to subscribe.

it had the further effect of awakening the unemployed to a sense of their rights; they demanded \$2 a week more AND GOT THEM. But this was not all. A pure and simpler of Anarchist shade threw out an insinuation against the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance: this was promptly met by one of the unemployed with the statement: "Those men have infinitely more principle than you!": and these words received a round of applause that made the pure and simple fakirs look sick.

In Syracuse, N. Y., there is a Garment Workers' Union, with a President, whose highest ambition is to become a policeman. Can such a body be said to be a link of the class struggle? Can it be expected to do the work of the proletariat in the Labor Movement? If the membership will not see light and cling to such a president, should the organization not be smashed, and sense brought into it by the organization of a bona fide union?

The receipt of a sample copy of this

TWO OF A KIND.

Pakir Labor Leader and Fakir Parson Working Hand-in-Hand.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.-The following clipping taken from the Pittsburg "Dispatch" of Feb., 10th inst., is certainly one of the encouraging signs that are announcing the development and progress of the S. L. P .:

GOMPERS AND SOCIALISTS.

THE PEDEBATION PRESIDENT DENOUNCES THEM AS TRAITORS TO THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 9.—Samuel Gompers. President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a vast throng here to-night, and the meeting was almost broken up by members of throng here to-night, and the meeting was almost broken up by members of the Socialist Labor party, who branded some of the speaker's assertions as false. James L. Hancock, organizer of the New Bedford Section of Socialists, had previously issued a challenge to Gompers for a joint debate on the doctrines of the Socialist Labor party. In referring to this challenge, Gompers referring to this challenge, Gompers said: "To challenge a comrade in arms said: "To challenge a comrade in arms at the time of a labor contest like this is traitrous" and he appealed for unity among the forces of labor. He declared there were misguided men among the Socialists, men urged on by stronger minds. Hancock jumped up and chal-lenged Gompers there and then. In an instant pandemonium reigned in the

"Don't do that," said Mr. Gompers.
"Don't sink to his level. I know this red button brigade. You will find a Pinkerton agent, the paid hireling of the mill corporation, here Friday night to divide you against yourselves." This was taken as a reference to a Socialist who is to speak here Friday night, and mingled applause and hisses followed. But Gompers continued, saying that men who would not fight together were traitors to each other. He was several times interrupted, and at length was forced to break off to catch a train for Ditteburg.

be congratulated on the manly stand they took on this occasion, as the labor fakir must be flattened out of the way before the working class can get squarely at their enemy in a class-con-scious political movement. Another encouraging feature of such publications is to bring our party organization, with its honest, fearless and militant tactics prominently before the ones of the public, so that those who are sick unto death with the disgraceful, sycophantic and boodling propensities of our lober faitre, and who as yet are unour labor fakirs, and who as yet are unaware of any channel of escape from such, will be able to see and learn that there is ONE political organization of the working class in existence that does not hesitate, when opportunity offers, to grab the labor fakir by the threat and excess the fraudulent nothroat and expose the fraudulent po-sition he stands in. I can almost im-agine the fun the 'red button brigade' had on the evening mentioned by being a silent witness to a similar meeting that took place in Pittsburg some two years ago. Could the press have pub-lished the innermost thinks of Samuel on this occasion they would likely have read something like this:

read something like this:

To challenge a labor leader at the
time of a labor contest like this is
traitorous to his advancement and
utility as a decoy duck whereby he may lead the working class into the cap-italistic political shambles, to be slaughtered at will, for all of which labor leaders are greased with

"shining gold." There are misguided men among these wicked Socialists who have mental independance and virility enough to think for themselves, and will no longer submit to be guided (?) by labor fakirs, which is rank treason to pure and simpledom.

Fellow toilers, don't sink to the level

of that red roaring demon who has the brazen effrontery to invade the sacred precincts of a labor meeting and chal lenge a high priest of pure and simple trades unionism to an open debate. I know this red button brigade. Alas, I know them well! Is it not they who are haunting my slumbers with horrid visions of being exposed before the working class in my true light and having my occupation gone?

Is it not they who are sorely encom-

passing me about and turning life's pleasant hours into whole chapters of Dante's "Inferno"? Is it not they who have held my every fakirism up to pubscorn and contempt, with no prospects of their ever letting up? Ah! I know them. Then who can doubt my know them. Then who can doubt my knowledge of this omnipresent brigade? By the great horn spoon and to my lasting sorrow I know them, not wisely but too well. I may shout "Pinkerton detective" till I am "black in the face." detective" till I am "black in the face, but it does no good any more, the work-ing class don't believe me. Then what am I to do? Stani here and be made a target of, challenged and hissed at? Not on your due cards. I'll hie me away to Pittsburg, and, surrounded by the invulcius transings of a Pulman the inxurious trappings of a Pulman palace car. I can lay me down to rest and calm my perturbed spirit safe from the attacks of these red revolutionists, whose numbers seem to be growing

The moon smilingly peers through a rift in the clouds, silence and somno lence settles down over the scene, while a voice is heard muttering from one of the berths: "Then unhappy low, lie down! Uneasy lies the head that wears a labor fakir's crown." I wish to make a few comments on

the actions of another brand of the genus fakir that has been rounding up the Pittsburg dupes the last few weeks. Francis Murphy, the temperance apostle, has been here and has simultaneously been giving temperance lectures and taking up collections and doing (according to the daily press) "a vast amount of good" (?) The apostle

(Continued on Page 3.)

FOR THE 100,000.

Class-Conscious Workers of Kansas City In Line.

FORWARD KANSAS CITY! THE CLASS CONSCIOUS WORKERS OF THE MID-LAND METROPOLIS BEGIN THE POLITICAL

BATTLE.

For the first time under the Australian

For the first time under the Australian ballot law, the Socialists of Kansas City, Mo., have put a ticket in the field for the city election, to be held in April. After several efforts to organize a Section in Kansas, which were frustrated by the smooth work of old party politicians, the present organization was perfected in the early part of November, 1897. In spite of repeated efforts of Single Tayers Populier and other inc. 1897. In spite of repeated efforts of Single Taxers, Populists and other "re-form (?) elements," to turn them aside and disrupt the organization, the Section has grown from the first, until now it numbers over sixty members. In ac-cordance with the programme of the Socialists to nominate tickets in all elections whenever possible, they have pro-mulgated the platform and nominated the general ticket given below. They-are the first in the field.

There is evidently a good deal of fear that the Socialist ticket in Kansas City will poll a large vote. The candidates and officers of the Section have been repeatedly importuned to drop the ticket and go in with some of the before-men-tioned "reformers" on a fusion ticket. Action taken in this matter by Section Kansas City may be seen by the follow-ing communication, addressed to The People's Forum, an organization com-posed of Populists, Single Taxers, and others of as diverse ideas as could pos-sibly have been gotten together:

Socialist Labor party, Section Kansas . City.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7, 1898. The People's Forum, Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:-Your proposition for a fusion of efforts in the coming spring campaign has been received. As So-cialists, we cannot consistently support any candidate or any party which does not present what we consider to be an adequate remedy for the evils which nearly all recognize. Your proposition

nearly all recognize. Your proposition is therefore respectfully declined.
This Section holds open meetings every Sunday afternoon at Labor Hall, 1117 Wainut street, at which we endeavor to impart a knowledge of Socialist principles. We will be pleased to have you with us. Respectfully,

W. S. ENGEL, Secy.

Section Kansas City, 8, L. P.
By order of the Section.

By order of the Section.

Section Kansas City intends to go in for a stirring campaign to poll a big vote. They already contemplate organ-izing branches in the different wards of the city, and expect to make a strong fight for members of the Lower House in several wards. The total vote polled

for Matchett and Maguire in 1896 was only between thirty and forty. Platform of the Socialist Labor party. Kansas City Municipal Election, April,

The Socialists of Kansas City have nominated candidates for the various municipal offices, and invite the wage-workers and all other honest citizens to

unite with them at the ballot box.

We affirm our allegiance to the
National Platform of the Socialist Labor party, and present the following resolu-tions and demands for the immediate relief of the working people:

WHEREAS, A provision of our City Charter requires members of the City Government to be owners of real estate within the city limits, thus restricting the functions of government to a very small class, the numbers of which constantly diminish while its power constantly increases with the increase is the size of its holdings, so that it will be only a short time until we have a government purely in the interests of the large landlords; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Socialists of the City Charter as the worst of class legislation; we denounce lordism of any kind, whether of land or of capital; we advocate pure democracy, and pledge ourselves to use all proper efforts to secure the repeal of said provision of the City Charter in order that the interests of all citizens may be equally

WHEREAS, Our public park system has been largely used to increase the benefits already accruing to the wealthy class, be it

RESOLVED, That we advocate the establishment of parks in such local-ities as will give all our people an equal share in their public benefits.

We demand (1) that Kansas City obtain possession of all local railroads, ferries, bridges; gas, electric light and power, heating and cold storage plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchise or supervision; and that all these utilities be furnished to the people at cost; the employees to operate the same co-operatively, under the con-trol of the municipal administration; and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee to be discharged for political reasons. We further demand the adoption of the eight hour law in all public departments and the enforcement of all ordinances pertaining to the cleanliness and health of the city, such as relate to streets, sidewalks, sewers and smoke nuisances.

2. That the city establish and maintain public lodging houses, public bath nouses, an orphan and foundlings' home, a home for abandoned women, and hospitals, with all modern improve-3. A well regulated system of food,

milk, dairy, workshop and factory in-spection, for the health of the public and the safety of the employees.

4. The city shall furnish meals and clothing to children of school age where the parents, through sickness or lack of employment, are unable to provide for them, and that public night schools be

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE PEOPLE.

d at 184 William Street, New York, EVERY SUNDAY .-

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Rotered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1891.



1888 (Presidential) lu 1892 (Presidential)...... In 1894 23,183 In 1896 (Presidential)

So soon as an early conviction has cooled into a phrase, its work is over, and the best that can be done with it is to bury it.

"EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES."

The decision, rendered last week in New Jersey by Vice-Chancellor Frederick W. Stevens, whereby union label laws were made void, is an incident that could not, if it would, and would not. If it could, have occurred forty years ago; its occurrence now, and the ground on which it is placed, surely mark a condition of things worth noticing.

The learned Vice-Chancellor swept away the union label law on the ground that such laws grant "special privileges," and hence are unconstitutional.

The attitude of the Labor Movement is one of hostility to "Special Privileges"; the motto of the Social Revoluilon'is "Down with Special Privileges." What, then, means this language, dropped from the lips of the Vice-Chancellor, a Jackey of the Capitalist Class, of the class the very breath of whose nostrils is "Special Privileges"? Has the Vice-Chancellor turned Socialist?

The answer is self-evident, provided the language of this decision is taken together with the language that with increasing frequency is proceeding from some division or another of the capitalist camp.

Pulpiteers, leading a lazy life, who twist awry the canons of Scripture so as to allay the feelings of their front-pewholders, and who seek to uphold the capitalist class as the surest way to continue their parasitic existence,such pulpiteers are again and again heard to proclaim themselves Socialists.

College professors, whose only science consists in a deep knowledge of how to frighten the rich and make them feel the necessity of paying well to the end of counteracting the "un-American" tendency that is manifested on all sides of seeking to arrest the social thieves who are plundering the people, -such professors, in not a few instances, pronounce themselves Social-

Politicians, who have found out how hard it is for them to make a living at honest labor, and who see the "barrels" of the capitalists bulging out with prospective and perspective bribes,-such politicians in large numbers are coming out as Socialists.

Now, are the Socialistic pretences of these pulpiteers, professors and politicians honest? Certainly not. . Why are they made? Because, despite all the attempts they have hitherto put forth to throw obloquy upon the movement of the working class, the soundness of this movement and the righteousness of its demands have pushed its way forward, and the day has finally come when, so far from being unpopular, Socialism is rapidly moying into the very front rank of popularity. In view hereof, to oppose Socialism openly would defeat the very object of that disgraceful trinity of Pulpiteers, Professors and Politicians. The mask of Socialism must be put on. Thus the unthinking may be caught; and thus, while seeming to be with the workers. they can be stabbed in the back.

The Vice-Chancellor's language is of a piece with the pretences of these "Socialists." As these purpose to kill Socialism to the tune of "Socialism," the Vice-Chancellor purposes to perpetuate "Special Privileges" to the tune of "No Special Privileges." The one set and the other resort to swindle.

While these swindling worthies are at their performances, they materially aid the cause they seek to scuttle. Our people are a confiding people. They have long trusted these gentry and are still trusting them. But Lincoln's homely words are a guarantee that there will and must be an end to this confidence game: "You may cheat some people all the time, and all the people some time, but you can't cheat all the people all the time." The Socialist teaching that there is no trust to be set upon any one who does not stand uncompromisingly upon the class interests of the Working Class, who does not unqualifiedly demand the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class, is bound to receive fresher and fresher

bare the lie of the pretences of the spokesmen of capitalism. The Vice-Chanceller's decision furnishes the latest illustration, and is the latest symptom of the rotten-ripeness of the times for the intelligent and revolutionary movement of the masses en masse.

WHENCE PROFITS AND INTEREST From Sumpter, S. C., comes the cool news that the Cotton Mills Company of that town has just declared an annual dividend of 121/2 per cent, after paying interest on large sums borrowed. other words the capitalist class drew out of that concern in dividends and in-

The coolness of the item reaches, however, freezing point at the explanation of how such large profits could be made. Here it is in all its coolness:

terest at least 20 per cent. in one year.

"In January, 1897, the Sumpter cotton mills had closed their doors, on account of over-production, which had left the concern in debt, and the mill was idle with poor prospects ahead. A few weeks later the management borrowed money to increase the capital stock, and began work under new directorship. For the last twelve months the work of making cotton goods has been systematically

THE WORKING HOURS HAVE
BEEN CHANGED FROM ELEVEN
HOURS PER DAY TO EIGHTEEN
HOURS PER DAY WHICH WILL REQUIRE MORE OPERATIVES AND A RELIEF SYSTEM TO SOME EXTENT UNDER WHICH OPERATIVES CAN EARN EXTRA PAY FOR EXTRA TIME."

The necessity of a "relief system TO SOME EXTENT," the hours being lengtuened from eleven to eighteen, is a hig icicle, hand-shaped, with long index sticking out, pointing to the mystery of the phenomenal profits made at Sumpter.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

"Suppose the farmers should stop raising wheat and corn to sell, how long would the capitalists live on their stocks and bonds?"—Independence, Kans.. and Star and Kansan."

Whereupon we ask:

"Suppose the farm-hands should stop working for the employing farmers, who, like all other capitalists; skin their employees out of the bulk of the fruit of their labor, how long would these farmers live on their property?"

Will the esteemed "Star and Kansan," upholder of the silver mine barons, who rob and then shoot down their miners; upholder of Senator Bung-Starter Ben. who disfranchised the working class of South Carolina; upholder of the Pop-Dem regime of Kansas which tolerates judicial decisions that render the labor laws of the State a mockery;-will the "Star and Kansan" kindly answer?

"Star and Kansan" kindly answer?

(Keir Hardie's, London, Eng., Labore Leader, Jae, 23, 1885.]

Worth Quoting.

"The Labour Party now in office in New Zealand, July 3, 97.]

"Of course we are busined for taking up what is termed an extreme position, and we are told that Parliamon for seven years without internalission. Not only in those seven years without internalission. Not only in those seven years than the extees of the arrivals over departures is so much greater that so extens of the colony in the extees of the arrivals over departures in so much greater that so extens the private seven as to show the country has been more attractive to outsiders. The value of the important to the extees of the arrivals of the colonies and the colonies of the colonies not fallen. The rates of interest, however, have fallen in a most marked way, showing that capital has not that capital has not considered and the country, while enterprise has been quick-ened. The settlement of the land-has gone on apace. The number of additional hoidings of land and homes, of land and homes, of land and homes, of working farmers have increased by several housands. There is all so a very active and so a very active and promising development of both could house of the moral condition (or an all peak of the moral condition of the people. On the other hand, the chica from figures show that no less than twenty per cent, of the entire population is at school or college, and the returns of the saving-banks and life assurance offices testify to exceptional thrift and prudence in New Zealanders."

We are not in the habit of quoting Ben Tillett as authority. His blatherskitish words against Socialists not long ago, and never retracted by him. although he was on the spot shown by the figures of fines and imprisonments sustained by Socialists that their attitude was not one of crawling under beds in the defence of the workers, as he has claimed, mark him a flighty, unreliable man, to say the least. Nevertheless his observations, when not only true in point of fact, but also confirmatory of what sound sense would indicate must be the fact, may well be quoted:

The above parallel columns speak volumes. How much light does not the editorial from the "Labour Leader," especially when read by the light of Ben Tillett's statement touching the Impetus from an experience that sets I abject condition of workingmen in New

Zealand, they w upon the conduct of the engineers ard I the workingmen of York who stood by the capitalist candidate Furness, and, like blackguards, assanited the Scicialist speakers! For the conduct of these unhappy men the "Labour Leads " is not wholly irresponsible. These n en took stock in capitalist falsification s: with better opportunities than the y the "Labour Leader" does the same thing. These men are ignorant of the workings of the machinery of capitulism, and do not know and, hence, do not believe that their happiness is wholly incompatible with the continuan te of and under the capitalist system; with infinitely better opportunities to know than they, "Labour Leader" incurs the identical error: by printing, under the approving head of "Worth Quoting" a string of capitalist rubbish, all intended to promote the notion that labor can be happy under capitalist domination, and that capitalist false pretunses are "Socialism." the "Labour Leader" nourishes. foments, nurses and incites the very errors that gave birth to the disgraceful attitude of the worling class in the recent York election, and that hold the workers back from the path of deliver-

The class-conscious proletariat of New Zealand is not in power there. Not being in power, the condition of the working class must be there substantially what it is anywhere else. And this is the fact, all capitalist lies touching New Zealand prospecity" to the contrary notwithstanding. Shame upon the labor paper that lends itself, however innocently, to the work of concealing this principle and these facts!

"Capitalist morality and business methods" do not seem to commend themselves to the true instincts of the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon"; it nails the hypocritic pretences with an arrow taken from the capitalists' own quiver:

"A passage in the recent letter of a jewelry manufacturing firm to a well known trade magazine throws much light on capitalist morality and modern business methods. It says? 'Nothing pleases the jeweler of to-day, wholesale or retail, large or small, more than to cut out, undersell, outwit or throw discredit on his neighbor and brother tradesman. Yet these very honorable gentlemen meet now and then at trade banquets and socials, where honeyed speeches, smiles, sweet words, mutual admiration and the loving cup go gether, though the very next day they by all manner of means to mis discredit, evade and cheat state, throw the very neighbors that they toasted the night before, and this is called smart-

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

By PETER E. BUBBOWES.

His trillion days has run. And from the restless frowning clouds behind. Oh, he hath seen the conquest of man-

kind. With shame he sees the human race un-

done The slave of wage, with feeble brain and blind.

Insults this age, which owes us men of

By greed; by gold undone, Time's purpose crossed; life's labor lost,

And nothing won,

Rise, rise, in all your might, oh rise; For human right, oh rise Ye slumbering proletaires, And break the bonds of night; oh rise Ye wakening proletaires!

With radiant splendor gleams; But him she only lights to lingering toil. Glints on the shining axe, the up-

turned soil.

Or on his weary, pallid brow she beams. Oh starveling child of century so royal. Who has begulied and made of thee a spoil?

The man with gold and gun.

[Chorus.]

Thy life is crossed, thy labor lost, And nothing won.

THE STARS,

The tender glistening stars With mystic wonder hear your heart-born sighs:

Inquire they why the laborers never And what it is their life that mars.

With body bent, with never upturned eyes. In darkness pent, forgetting the blue

skies.
Oh, Ishmael's bonded son.
Your life is crossed, your labor lost,
And nothing won. [Chorus.1

THE PAST.
The disappointed past,
From graves by anger heaved, her
sages creep;
The groans of labor broke their hope-

ful sleep.
They rise to find their sons outcast.
"Prepare." they cry, "your whirlwind to reap: . Your end is nigh; your tearful vigil

keep; Your sand is near outrun, Oh, plutocrat, your labor's lost; You've nothing won."

[Chorus.]

breaks?

TO-DAY
. She biares her loud reveilles,
And Mammon's fortress to its centre shakes, The vampire boss, the golden king she

And murder's quaking heart her vigor What words of fire upon that wall out-

The lords inquire. Then labor bold up-

speaks:
"Weighed, wanting and undone."
The river's crossed; your battle's lost;
Our victory's won!

THE YORK ELECTION.

From London, Eug. "Justice."

As a hastily written article on the York election unfortunately reached the office too late for insertion in week's issue, I suppose, though the mat-ter is somewhat stale by this time, that the readers of "Justice" will be interested in reading an account of gloriously the workers acquitted them selves in that interesting contest

Acting on the instructions of the Executive, I went to York to offer a little advice to the extremely hard-headed working class electors of that historic old city, arriving there on the Sunday evening previous to the election, which was fixed for the Thursday following. It was too late to do anything that night -but I was pleased to find that the local branch of the I. L. P. had adver-tised several meetings for the two fol-

lowing days in the local press.

On Sunday night, as far as I could gather, the position was this: Hoth Liberals and Tories had organized themselves to an extent, and were prosecuting their several campaigns with a vigor hitherto undreamt of in sleepy both. York, the Tories making as much cap ital as possible out of Furness's mem bership of the Engineering Employers Federation. This Furness and his party met by saying that their candidate was, all along, the working en-gineers' friend at the Court of Colone Dyer, and promised great things in the way of concessions to the engineers-when the election contest was over, but protesting, as a man of honor, that he could not turn blackleg, esp while the election fight was on. especially

The I. L. P. had resolved to abstain from voting, and published a resolution to that effect. The Trades Council adjourned the discussion of the election to a special meeting to be held on Monday night, but was understood to be secretly -by a large majority-in favor of sup-porting the union smasher.

Through the day on Monday I held

several short informal meetings, at all of which I met with a most hostile re-ception, which, however, was only a foretaste of what awaited me, at the mass meeting called in the Market Place, under the auspices of the Social-Democratic Federation, at seven o'clock bemocratic receration, at seven o clock that evening. I was accompanied to the spot by several members of the I. L. P., two of whom mounted the platform along with me. There were about three thousand people present. The chairman, F. Wood, announced to the meeting that it was called together, by the ing that it was called together by the S. D. F., and whatever the advice given by the S. D. F. commissioner, it was in no way to be taken as coming from the I. L. P., nor was that organization to be in any way held responsible for it. Just as the chairman was about to call upon me to address the meeting, Mr. R. C. Phillimore asked him if we were award "that a telegram had been received from the headquarters of the A. S. E. in London advising the engineers to with from all political opposition to Sir C. Furness, as 'satisfactory arrangements had been arrived at?" Now, we knew all about that precious telegram's arrival, not from the headquarters of the A. S. E. as stated, but from their north

eastern organizer, Mr. Ratcliffe. . The secretary of the local branch of the A. S. E. had paid me a visit about two hours previously, and, triumphantly flourishing the telegram, took if as a matter of course that I would forth-with withdraw all opposition to Furness, and seemed to half expect that I would even support him! To his utter astonishment, however, I informed him that even if the telegram was genuinewhich I took the liberty to doubt-I would oppose him more strenuously than ever, whereupon he went into long argument in favor of Furness, and wound up by appealing to me, with tears in his eyes, to offer no further op-position—for the sake of Socialism! The result of the interview was, of course, immediately communicated to Furness's agent and his assistants, who at once organized the gang of Liberals and Irish roughs, which successfully smashed up all our subsequent meet-ings, and who also had their instructions to give Hardie and myself a thorough Yorkshire kicking.

Phillimore's question was taken by the gang as the signal to commence hostilities, and they at once set up such a din that it was with the greatest difficulty, during comparative lulls in the storm, that I could make myself heard for a minute or two. I tried to tire them out, but it was of no avail—they had come to stay, we were released. had come to stay; we were rejuctantly nad come to stay; we were rejuctantly compelled to give up the attempt after waiting a long time. Phillimore wound up by taking off his hat and calling for three cheers for Furness. Indeed, during his visit to York, as far as I could discover, he did nothing but lie and cheer for Furness alternately.

Nothing daunted, however, immense posters were issued, announcing that next evening (Tuesday) Dave Cummings, Tom Shaw, Fillingham, Hardie and mysel? would address a mass meet-ing on the same spot., Early in the day a warning was received, in confidence, from the chairman of one of the Liberal Committees—Mr. Rowntree, of cocoa fame—advising us, Hardie and myself especially, if we valued our lives, to keep away from that meeting. Evening came and we went and found about five came, and we went and found about five thousand people already assembled round the platform, from which they were being harangued by an Irish "patriot," who dismounted when we arrived at the platform, after squeezing through the crowd. On the chairman rising to open the meeting, a roar burst from the crowd, which made it perfectly impossible to utter a word. We re-mained there, regarding this display of lung power with perfect coolness, but our coolness, indifference and contempt seemed to momentarily increase rage of the chain-licking mob of slaves who surrounded and assailed us on every side with a hurricane of oaths. imprecations and filthy language. All of us in turn essayed to speak, but noth-ing short of a cannon could be heard in such a pandemonium. After repeated attempts to overturn our platform (a lorry), a rush was made for the shafts, and platform, speakers, reporters and all were sent flying down the hill, it being the avowed intention to send it and its occupants crashing through a large shop window at the bottom. The collision with the pavement fortunately prevented this. On looking round, I saw there were only three of us left; yet we made another attempt to speak, but the shafts were again seized, the ring-leaders shouting "to the river and over the bridge with them." At this point we thought we had enough for once of the free and independent, the fair-minded and intelligent British workingman elector, so we got off, turned round the corner of a side street, and walked back to the I. L. P. rooms, while the mob hunted for us in every direction but the right one. It did not by any means require an extraordinary stretch of the imagination to see this raging horde of the despised hewers of wood and drawers of water being literally ridden, spurred and whipped by a crowd of parasites—union-smashing capitalists chioroforming priests and parsons, political hacks and adventurers of every kind from the Fenian-traitor Irish "patriot," to the Fabian "Socialist," anxious for "recognition" and a "seat," and the heaven-sent labor leaders of the trade unions, who invariably

lead them into the ditch.

At a meeting afterwards held in the
I. L. P. rooms, the resolution of neutrality was rescinded, and the branch unanimously decided to vote for Beres-ford, because of the treatment received from the hands of the Liberals, and it is undoubtedly to this resolution that the Liberals owe their well-merited defeat.

All the meetings which we tried to hold afterwards were but repetitions on a smaller scale of the two described.

The whole business is most cheering for men like, say, Hyndman, who with everything to lose, and nothing to gain, have sacrificed their lives and talents for such valoos as those, who have not even sufficient self-respect to know, or feel, when they are outrageously in-sulted by the very people who merci-lessly keep their noses to the grindstone while it pays, and turn them adrift to starve when it does not. The very Trades Council would not oppose the union-smasher, and the local engineers worked harder for his success (while paying a levy of 4s, 6d, per week per member to fight him) than anybody

Surely the Continental Social-Democrats, who have such an exalted opinion of English trades unionism, will be able to arrive at a more adequate estimate of its value as a fighting force (save the mark!) after this; and there will also perhaps, be a slight decrease in the lofty regard, which not a few of them enter-tain for that interesting body of "Socialists (1) to which Mr. R. C. Phillimore belongs, and which, on the prin-ciple that silence gives consent, ap-proves of such Socialist endeavors as MARTIN JUDGE.

ON THE RUN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the principles of labor, not only as a Socialist but as a trades unionist. He is a member of the spinners' executive, and I assure you that if one of the weavers' executive was so branded at this time, by Mr. Gompers, by President McKinley, or by any other man on American soil, he would, if I could force such a conclusion, have to prove his statement or be branded as a liar.

"Mr. Gompers came apparently to smooth over the dissension in the ranks of the strikers, a dissension which did not exist outside of the imagination of Mr. Gompers. The strikers are just as Mr. Gompers. The strikers are just as firm to-day as the day they struck, and I don't believe that the lamentable affair in City Hall on Wednesday will create any dissension or lose them any sympathy with the rank and file of labor in the outlying districts. Mr. Gompers also warned his audience that the Socialists were about to bring a paid Pinkerton into the city in a few days, and in this connection used language that suggested that the said Pinkerton was Daniel De Leon, who is billed to speak in the City Hall to night. have always had a certain amount of respect for Mr. Gompers, but when a man will stand up in front of an audience and make a deliberate statement which he knows is false and a lie. a statement made evidently for the purpose of winning over to his side excited and passionate audience, then that man loses my respect, and I would go to the gallows protesting that he was not a gentleman."

The next episode in this affair was the series of meetings held here by Daniel De Leon, a member of the Gen-eral Executive Board of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The first meeting was at the City Hall again, all the others were at the Howland Hall. The size of these meetings told a tale in themselves. The City Hall was crowded to its utmost by fully a thousand people on Friday, the 11th; and from first to last the speaker had the audience with him. We engaged a stenographer, and expect to have this address published in THE PEOPLE, and subsequently in pamphlet form; [This stenographic re-port has not yet been received at this port has not yet been recently appear office; if it arrives in time it will appear in next week's issue.] Let it here in next week's issue.] Let it here suffice to say that the presentation of New Trade Unionism could not have been better received, unless the ap-plause with which the arguments against the labor fakirs was received is recalled. As a practical result of these meetings, and as an evidence of the ripeness of the workers for an advanced stand, it is enough to say that Local Alliances of weavers and spinners were organized during the three days he was here by De Leon, and these will proceed forthwith to organize them-selves into a District Alliance of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and thereby set up a local central body of trades unions that the capitalists cannot monkey with through their labor

fakirs.
This much for what has happened. But there is more ahead. P. J. Maguire, the leading labor fakir of the carpenters, is to be here, too. He ha sent for by the labor fakirs to He has been sent for by the moon takes to save the ship." The manner in which he has caused himself to be announced in-dicates how hard pressed these people are. He is announced to speak "as a Socialist," and to show that the Socialists are wrong. These fakirs first fought Socialism direct; then they claim to be Socialists but opposed to the tactics of the S. L. P. It will be in teresting to see how Fakir Magnire will be able to make out that he is opposed only to the S. L. P. but is otherwise Soonly to the S. L. P. but is otherwise So-cialist himself when his paper, "The Carpenter," is chock full of articles against Karl Marx and all the European Socialist Labor parties.

In the mean time the conviction is

casting deep roots that during such strike times as these the workers have the best opportunity and are in the best condition to have the Labor Question presented to them. S.



DAZESAN'E BROTBERSJONAD

Brother Jonathan-I don't know when l am going to do!

Uncle Sam-In bad luck again? B. J.-I should say so! Just think of

B. J.—I should say so! Just thint wit! The wages in my shop are to be a duced once more.

U. S.—That's pretty tough. And wis are you going to do about it?

B. J.—There is nothing to be about it. Times are hard, the manusturer can't compete with his competency, and of course he must reduce the state. penses

penses.
U. S.—Do, you know what struck while you were just speaking? I'll you. It struck me that you should mulate the reason for your cut-denthis wise: "I, and all others like me shoun for the capitalist to shear." this wise. I, and an outers are me sheep for the capitalist to shear, have been sheared pretty close to skin; but there being still some li-wool left and the capitalist wants it. shall meekly bow down and let halthough in the shearing some of skin may go and we shall bleed; but the capitalist needs that to keep warm, as he must have it." B. J .- That's not what I said!

B. J.—That's not what I said!
U.S.—It is what your words amount
to. If you did not feel like a helpen
ignorant sheep before the capitalist yo
would not talk about the way the conpetitors of your employer drive him and, shrugging your shoulders, admit h

must "reduce expenses."

B. J.—Can he compete if he sells dearer than his competitors?

U. S.—No. B. J.—To compete with them he must sell as cheap as they. U. S.—Granted. B. J.—What else is there for him to do

but reduce expenses? U. S.—REDUCE PROFITS. B. J.—What?

S.—REDUCE PROFITS

B. J.-I don't catch on. U. S.-Your employer formerly sold a bale of goods for \$100, and it cost him

B. J.-Yes S .- On that bale he made \$10.

U. S .- First of all, what do these \$16

represent?

B. J.—They are the employers' profits.
U. S.—Who produced that?
B. J.—Who Why, hem; who?
U. S.—Yes, who? Your very doubt shows how much of a sheep you are.
Who produced it, why YOU, and he stole it, stole it from you.
B. J. looks amazed.

B. J. looks amazed.

U. S .- Now, let's proceed. the expense of \$80, and they offer it for sale at \$90, thereby making \$10 as be

fore B. J.-I think you understand the

situation—
U. S.—Just wait. Your employer can-

B. J.—That's it—
U. S.—No one will buy from him for \$100 if the stuff can be got for \$90—
B. J.—You begin to understand me—
U. S.—Your employer will have to re-

duce his price to \$90-B. J.—Just so. U. S.—But if his expenses are \$20—

B. J.—He can't compete—
U. S.—If his expenses are 190, you sheep, he can't MAKE PROFITS. That's

the point.

B. J.—What point?

U.S.—The point I am trying to make you understand. In order to make profits he must "reduce expenses." But profits he must "reduce expenses." But is it at all necessary for you to submit to being sheared? Tell me. Do you imagine that a purchaser would refuse to pay \$90 for a bale of goods if it cost that much to produce it, but would gladly pay \$90 if it cost only \$80?

B. J.—Why, no!
U. S.—Then the whole question solves itself into this: If the employer sells for \$90, he will make profits or he will not. He will make no profits if he expense \$90 in preduction.

\$90 in production.

He will make \$70 profits if he expends. only \$80 in production.

To make \$10 profits he must reduce.

your wages. But why reduce your wages and make profits instead of reducing the quantity of accumulated profits that he stolen from you? Answer.

B. J.—But he won't do that.

U. S.—And because he will not pare off from his huge stealings, therefore you must allow him to pare off some more slices from the little pittages that

B. J.—But what is there for me to de.
U. S.—There is this: To understand
that in the competitive warfare of capitalists, the workingman is the one from whom more and more is taken. The workingman is placed in the alternative of either submitting to be skinned more and more, or of having the capitalist shell out more and more. The capitalist won't shell out. While the capitalist system is in power he is going to do the skinning. To keep up the capitalist system is to keep up the akinning system. Consequently, you should seek to overthrow this system instead of to overthrow this system instead of keeping it up and bending before its dread effect. If you don't realize that dread effect. If you don't realize that the increasing profit on which the espitalist class lives is wealth stolen from you, you will bend and uphold the sapitalist system, and, like sheep, you will consider it inevitable that should fare off worse and worse; if you do understand, though, that the working class produces all wealth, and that the espitalist class steals more and more of that, thanks to the capitalist system, then you will not consider it necessary that the employer should reduce expenses, but you will bend all your efforts to overthrow the capitalist system. system.

GERMANY.

For the past thirty years the Socialist movement has so deeply affected the intellectual, political and economic life of the German people that a full record of the events connected with its progress in Germany would in itself be an almost complete history of that country during that period. There is no room here for a work of such magnitude, and in the presentation of the subject before us we must confine ourselves to the statement of a comparatively few facts, deemed the most important. Yet, in justice to some bold pioneers who, ever so utopian in their constructive schemes, should not be forgotten, we may properly begin with a brief mention of the earlier German "Communists," as they usually styled themselves, or "Socialistis," as we now term them.

There are in the works of Fichte, as early as 1793, utterances plainly Socialistic. In that year, commenting upon the French Revolution, which had then reached its most critical period, this eminent German philosopher said. "The only legitimate title to property is labor. He who will not work has no valid claims to the means of life. He should not be allowed to sustain himself in idleness by exploiting the productive powers of another." Again, in 1796, he wrote: "Society owes to all the means to labor and all must labor to live." He emphatically declared that no property right should be recognized or respected which enabled the idler to hold the industrious in his dependence; for the least possible reductive and "the largest possible product for the least possible effort." "I cannot." he said, "consider as permanent, the present state of society. * * * * 1 see in it a mere transitory condition through which we must pass in order to reach a higher plane of human existence." Confidently watching the progress of science, despite the ill use that was made of it, he plearly foresaw that the day must come when, master of nature, man would no longer submit to the despotism of his fellow man.

But those were days in which utterances of this sort necessarily fell dead upo

channels by considerations which it would naturally be inclined to dismiss as speculative and utopian.

Political liberty—the freedom of the press, of speech, of meeting, of association—was, however, a subject in which the classes that had little or no part in the management of public affairs were ever ready to take a keen interest. The arbitrary conduct of the authorities in all the German States, and especially in Prussia, where censorship and rollee regulation had practically become the only law, was productive of widespread discontent. When at last the Paris revolution of 1830 shattered in a few hours the old order that the reactionary forces of Europe confidently boasted of having permanently restored in 1815, there was in many parts of Germany a strong democratic sentiment, which, although unorganized, alarmed the ruling powers by its sudden manifestations. The reigning Duke of Brunswick was deposed. Saxony, Baden, Wurtemberg, Hanover and Bavaria clamored for constitutions. In several States legislatures were elected in which the "liberal" element was predominant. The Federal Diet, however, promptly came to the rescue of despotism. It was, of course, a "patriolic" body. Under the false pretense of upholding the integrity of the Federation,—which had never been threatened but by the intrigues and ambitions of the petty tyrants among whom the territory of the fatherland was parcelled out—it upheld the sovereigns against their respective "subjects," declared it the duty of each State to sustain the ruler of another by the force of clared it the duty of each State to sustain the ruler of another by the force of arms, refused to consider or even receive the appeals made to its own august body by the injured populations, curtailed the authority of the State diets, or parliaments, enlarged its own powers and took from the press every vestige of freedom which it still retained in some States, and every right which it had lately obtained in others.

freedom which it still retained in some States, and every right which it had lately obtained in others.

The immediate effect of these drastic measures was a widespread but abortive conspiracy looking to a simultaneous uprising in various parts of Germany. An untimely and insignificant outbreak at Francfort on the 3d of April, 1833, defeated the object of the revolutionists, many of whom were swiftly tracked, arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Of those who escaped some went to Paris, where they met other political-refugees, not only from their own country but from all parts of the European continent.

At that time the utopian schools of St. Simon and Fourier had nearly reached their apogee, and in the flood of light cast by their eminent disciples in all the modern directions of thought the social question was rapidly coming to the front. Absorbed in political conspiracy, the German exiles did not at first give much attention to this new movement. Three of them — Venedey, Mäurer and Dr. Schuster—pecuniarily sustained by two hundred German workingmen residing in the fatherland, published in the French capital a democratic revolutionary paper, entitled "The Proscribed," but their views were of a purely republican political order and in economics they did not venture beyond the graduated tax. Soon, however, others moved forward. An excellent translation of Lamennais: "Words of a Believer," made by Boerne, and various translations of Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew," "Mysteries of Paris," etc., attained a wide circulation in Germany. Of course the success of those works was determined by their sentimental and political side, rather than by the economic, which was either imperceptible or entirely absent. Nevertheless, some of the Socialist seed which they contained fell into ground where, by the very nature of things, it was bound to germinate. For, in 1838, among the popular orators noted for their political radicalism, we find the journeyman tailor Bernhardt, surnamed Jesus Christ by his comrades be

maker, named Dietsch.

The frequent reports of projetarian revolts in various towns of France and of Chartist riots i Lagland were also the cause of much animated discussion in the industrial centers of Germany. Moreover, by this time a number of the German exiles residing in Paris, chiefly belonging to the working class, had resolutely entered the social revolutionary movement, secretly organized into a "League of the Just." Their clubs participated in the insurrection of 1839, and among those who fell wounded by the side of the French Communist leader, Barbès, was the German shoemaker Augton: a suggestive occurrence, which then was commented upon with "patriotic" indignation by the French middle class and its prosecuting attorneys. It was, indeed, a first notice of international projetarian solidarity served upon that class, not only in France but in all countries.

national proletarian solidarity served upon that class, not only in France but in all countries.

And now appeared another wage-worker, a journeyman tailor, whose works and activity were for several years an important factor in the development of communistic ideas among the working people of Germany. His name was Wilhelm Weitling, his birthplace Leipzig. He had been a member of the League of the Just, and was well acquainted with the literary productions of the various schools. French and English, which divided the utopians of his day. His own plan of social reorganization, though containing many original and valuable ideas, was in its main features a combination of the St. Simonian, Fourierist and Owenist systems. His first work. "Humanity: What it is; What It Must Be." was chiefly critical, but brimfull of lofty sentiments. His second and more important one, published in 1842, was entitled: "Guarantees of Harmony and Liberty." His disciples, poor and self-sacrificing workmen, who lost no apportunity of spreading the views which he had verbally impressed upon them, and who constantly felt the need of printed literature in their work of propaganda, had told him: "Write for us, we shall work for you." By extreme frugality Weitling made himself a very light burden upon them, and all were morally rewarded beyond expectation by the great success of his books.

Exiled from Germany, expelled from France, Weitling had sought refuge in Switzeriand. Other German agitators, similarly persecuted, had preceded him there, and he soon found himself a leading figure among them. As the number of their converts among the Swiss workingmen was steadily increasing, the local authorities took umbrage at their activity, and the cantonal governments of Bern, Zurich and Geneva successively expelled Weitling. Finally, the federal government ordered an inquiry into the threatening development of German Communism in Switzerland. The federal councillor Bluntchli, who made the official report, inserted therein a number of manuscripts that

The increasing persecution to which the most active German Communists were subjected in their own country, and the petty annoyances which awaited in Switzerland those who sought shelter there, drove a number of them to other lands. Some went to Belgium, others to London, and a few, among whom was Hermann Kriege, emigrated to America. Weitling himself finally made New York his home, and died there in 1871. He had not, at first, welcomed as destrable allies in the class struggle those German philosophers who (like Rodbertus, Ch. Grün, etc.), awakened from their transcendental reveries by the steady tramp of the proletariat, turned their attention to the social question. The past indifference of their tribe to the sufferings and destiny of hiz own class, the assumption of superior wisdom which had been a characteristic of their profession, and the readiness with which men of little learning but naturally correct judgment could be confused and bamboozled by word-mongers and equivocators, did not commend to his proletarian mind these new and as yet untried volunteers from the aristocracy of intellect. But by the clear notes of Karl Marx's philosophy he soon recognized that a man had come from that suspicious quarter who was truly a friend as well as a superior intellect. Long before his death, Weitling had accepted that philosophy and contributed in New York to the building up of the International Workingmen's Association.

Our object in these pages is not to trace step by step the progress of eco-The increasing persecution to which the most active German Communists

Our object in these pages is not to trace step by step the progress of econemic science, but, as already stated, to record the chief events in the march of militant Socialism. That the former had upon the latter a direct influence, is a presentation. But a sima proposition sufficiently evident to require no demonstration. But a simultaneous review of both, or a consideration of the relative merits of the men who, as economists, contributed in various degrees to the attainment of sound doctrine, however instructive or interesting, would carry us far beyond the limits of our undertaking. For this reason we can only make a brief mention of such writers as Winkelblech and Rodbertus, whose titles to scientific recognition are fully established, but who never took an active part in the proletarian movement.

nition are fully established, but who never took an active part in the proletarian movement.

Professor Winkelblech, of the Higher Industrial College of Cassel, is better known under his assumed name of Karl Marlo. In the preface to his History and Critique of Economic Systems he narrates that in 1838, traveling in Norway, he met a German workingman who so vividly described to him the sufferings of the laboring population that he was led to ask himself why those things were and whether they needed be. "Hitherto, in visiting the seats of industry, he had, as he says, allowed machines to monopolize his attention and never thought of men; he had been taken up with the products of human labor and overlooked the laborers; hence he had no idea of the misery which underalsy our vaunted civilization. The burning words of this plain workman had caused him to fully realize the vanity of his own so-called science, and in a few moments he had strongly resolved to investigate the sufferings of our race, their causes and remedies." Once upon this track he could readily, as the St. Simonians and the Fourierists had done before him, criticize the capitalistic order and show that the evils of society were caused by its institutions. The remedy was a matter of far greater difficulty. His suggestions in this respect were not on a level with his denunciations. He had evidently read Malthus, and been impressed with the ghost of over-population. Nor did he comprehend the pittless nature of the class struggle, despite his historic understanding of the evolution of the proletariat. He fondly believed that by the side of a system founded on private property, and therefore, inevitably productive of class rule and class absorption, another could be established by the public powers—that is, by the ruling class itself—founded on collective property and industrial co-operation, for the benefit of the dishnerited and expropriated. In industrial co-operation, for the benefit of the disinherited and expropriated. In other words, he believed that capitalism could be induced to give back with one hand what it took with the other; to make free men of those whose enslavement was necessary to its existence; to commit hari-kari for the sake of

Rodbertus was a man of great intellectual powers, and some anti-socialists, recognizing that fact, have for their own obvious purposes made themselves his special-admirers in an attempt to dim the glory of Karl Marx by raising a question of ptjority between the two writers concerning the surplus-value theory. In his preface to the second volume of Capital, Frederick Engels has fully answered the arguments produced in favor of Rodbertus claim to precedence, and we can do no better than to refer the student to the preface in question. He showed that for any new and correct idea which Marx had found in Rodbertus, or for that matter in any of his predecessors, Marx had given due credit; that the existence of that part of the value of the product which we now call surplus-value was established 'long before Marx, and indeed long before Rodbertus, but that 'no one got any further;' that the investigations of Marx led him to take up a position 'in direct opposition to all his predecessors;' that 'by distinguishing between constant and variable capital he succeeded in exposing and thus explaining the real process of formation of surplus-value in all its details, which none of his predecessors had done'; that he also proved the existence of a difference in capital itself, "with which Rodbertus was no more able than the bourgeois-economists to do anything, though it furnishes the key to the solution of the most complicated economic problems!" and that "on the basis of surplus value he developed the first rational theory of wages which we have had, and for the first time gave the characteristics of a history of capitalist accumulation and a representation of its historical tendency."

In our candid opinion the controversy is fully settled. Its determination new way or the other was never in fact of the least importance to the Socialies. Rodbertus was a man of great intellectual powers, and some anti-social-

In our candid opinion the controversy is fully settled. Its determination one way or the other was never, in fact, of the least importance to the Socialist movement. Of course, as a thorough scientist, Marx availed himself of all the movement. Of course, as a thorough scientist, Marx availed himself of all the knowledge of his day, correcting the errors of his predecessors and using for the purpose of further discovery all the truths which they had established. Insomuch as it may be of interest to know how much further herwent than they had gone, it may safely be said that he went immensely further, and that he distanced Rodbertus as much in the economic field as in the field of practical organization, or militant work, which the comfortably situated theorist of Jagetzow and occasional supporter of Bismarck never entered. Certainly, if the depth of a man's knowledge were to be measured by its influence upon his actions, the inevitable conclusion concerning Rodbertus, granting his honesty, would be that his understanding of the social question was very limited. That he rejected Lassalle's request for his co-operation in the organization of the working class would not in Itself prove anything against Rodbertus If his objection had simply been that he had no confidence in the particular scheme projection had simply been that he had no confidence in the particular scheme pro-posed. But what should we think to-day of a so-called "scientific Socialist" who would declare, as he did on that occasion, that "he could tolerate no agitation which would excite the working class against the existing government?"

For the reasons already stated, no attempt can be made here to review, even briefly, the labors of Marx as a critical philosopher and social revolutionist, applying to the practical affairs of the class struggle, with mathematical accuracy, his scientific theory of human progress. His life has not yet been written, and until a competent historian, capable of doing full justice to his subject, undertakes to fill this deficiency, we must refer the inquirer to Marx's own works, supplemented by such biographical sketches as have from time to time appeared over the signatures of persons near to him by relationship or association.* Of his influence on modern thought, constantly growing as the years roll by, and of the momentum he imparted to Socialism during his lifetime, any one acquainted even superficially, with the Socialist movement, is fully aware. Having so far digressed from our chief object in broadly surveying the ground covered by his predecessors, we may now take up the thread For the reasons already stated, no attempt can be made here to review veying the ground covered by his predecessors, we may now take up the thread of events at the time of his appearance.

After the failure of the Paris insurrection led by the Communist Barbès in

1839, the headquarters of the League of the Just were transferred to London. Here its leaders met Frederick Engels in 1843, the year in which his valuable work on the "Condition of the Working Class in England" was published.

work on the "Condition of the Working Class in England" was published.

"Frederick Engels," says Hugo Vogt in the article on German Socialism previously quoted in a footnote, "had lived for some time in Manchester. There he studied the actual workings of capitalism, which was already well developed in England. His studies, probably stimulated by the Chartist agitation and largely aided by his Hegelian philosophic training, led him to a new theory of history. He found that the economic conditions are the controlling factors of history—modern history at least; that from them all class divisions spring, and that class divisions, where they have been fully worked out by the industrial development, lie at the bottom of all political struggles and determine the course of political history.

"Karl Marx had at about the same time reached similar conclusions. When the two men met in Paris in 1844 and found that they held substantially the

the two men met in Paris in 1844 and found that they held substantially the same views, they jointly developed them into a comprehensive system of materialistic history. From this standpoint they began to see the Communist movements in a new light. French and German Communism and English Chartism were to them no longer casual phenomena, that would not have been but for the agitation of their founders and leaders; these movements appeared now as the first self-emparisation of the modern productive the converse of ways. the first self-emancipating efforts of the modern proletariat, the oppressed wage class, in its necessary struggle with the capitalist class. With the victory of the proletariat the whole people will come into possession of economic and political power, and all class divisions will disappear. While the struggle will thus naturally result in the reconstruction of society on a Socialist basis, the way to promote the process is not by hatching out a most perfect plan of the ideal society, but by finding the true nature, the existing conditions and the ideal society, but by finding the true nature, the existing conditions and the inevitable tendencies of this historic struggle.

"Marx and Engels gradually succeeded in impressing their views upon the leaders of the League of the Just, which, at a convention held in the summer of 1847 was reorganized under the new name of 'League of the Communists and adopted in its platform the above outlined position. In the first article of that platform it was declared to be the object of the League to bring about the downfall of the bourgeoisie, to place the proletariat into power, to supersede the old bourgeois social order based on class antagonisms by the establishment of a new society without classes and without private property. At a second congress, held towards the close of the same year, the League instructed Marx and Engels to draw up a declaration of principles. From their pen issued in the beginning of 1848, a few weeks before the February revolution, the now famous 'Communist Manifesto.'

famous 'Communist Manifesto.'

"From 1848 to 1852 the Communist League exercised a wide-reaching influence in the revolutionary movement of Germany. Not only had it affiliated branches in all parts of the country, but indirectly controlled most of the numerous workingmen's, peasants' and turners' organizations that had sprung up and whose leaders had everywhere been made members of the League. They took a most active part in the Revolution of 1848, and were indeed the most determined element in it. Although recognizing the middle class character of it, they went into it because it was in the interest of the proletariat as well as of the bourgeoisle to wipe out the feudal institutions and also in order to use the popular movement for the propagation of their ideas. When the Revolution was vanguished and reaction set in the comtheir ideas. When the Revolution was vanquished and reaction set in the communists were the first and most numerous victims of persecution. Their clubs and all the organizations under their control distanded. The League was re-

and all the organizations under their control distanded. The League was reorganized on a secret basis but could not withstand the reaction, and in 1853 it had disappeared entirely.

"Then followed several years of deep apathy among the German working people. In spite of the reaction capitalism was securely establishing itself on the industrial field. There was an enormous activity everywhere. Capital was building railroads, factories, warehouses, amassing wealth and agglomerating proletarians in great centers, thus preparing the ground and concentrating the forces for a new labor movement.

"Having become powerful industrially and socially the bourgeoisie began to good an experience of the progressial party progressial that class

"Having become powerful industrially and socially the bourgeoisie began to again assert itself politically. The Progressist party, representing that class, cugaged in a struggle for power with the Government party, representing the landed aristocracy. In order to strengthen themselves and at the same time prevent an independent or hostile organization of the laboring class, the Progressists undertook to organize the wage working proletariat under their own leadership. Schultze-Delitzsch, the originator of the scheme, was entrusted with the management of it, and he began in 1858 to form workingmen's societies of various kinds in all parts of the country. There were benefit societies, credit supply, and even co-operative manufacturing societies; but the most numerous and important were the educational societies. The object of the latter was to 'educate' workingmen in general matters of science, art, invention, and last, but not least, in the great principles of the Progressist party, to which they were taught it was their first duty to become devotedly attached. In the course of time men with Socialist ideas managed to obtain membership in some of these clubs. In 1862 the workingmen's club of Lelprig had among its members two Communists of the Weitling school, Julius Vahlteich and William Fritache. When it decided to call a convention of workingmen's societies it was on the suggestion of Vahlteich that they applied to Ferdinand

Lassalle for advice as to the best programme for such a convention, and as to

Lassalle for advice as to the best programme for such a convention, and as to the best means of ameliorating the condition of the working class.

"Lassalle was born at Breslau in 1825. He had become acquainted with the ideas of Marx and Engels in 1848. He had then and since been occasionally in personal communication with them and had studied their writings, notably Engels' "Condition of the Working Class in England" and Marx's "Critical Review of Political Economy," the latter of which was published in 1859. He had taken an active part in the Revolution of 1848 and 1849, but during the reactionary period he withdrew from all political movements and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He had established a reputation as a man of great learning and talent by his work on the "Philosophy of Heraciltos" (1859) and his "System of Acquired Rights" (1860). In 1859 he had also published a pamphlet on "The Italian War and the Mission of Prussia," in which he demanded in the name of democracy that Prussia establish the unity of Germany by forcibly taking the German provinces of Austria and annexing the Holstein provinces of Demmark. The Progressist, party had gradually watered its platform and among the democratic demands. "Lich it had abandoned was this most essential of all, Universal Suffrage. Such retrogression, and also the weakness displayed by its leaders in the conduct of the conflict with the government had convinced Lassalle that nothing could be expected from that party towards securing democratic institutions—a hope which alone might have warranted an affiliation of the working class with the Progressist bourgeoisie until that had been accomplished. In 1862 he had opened a fierce campaign against the Progressists on the working class with the Progressist bourgeoise until that had been accomplished. In 1862 he had opened a fierce campaign against the Progressist on the received the invitation of the Lelpzig workingmen's club.

"He responded by his "Open Letter," issued March 1, 1863, in which he formulated th

that a General Society of German Workingmen, be formed, that would concencentrate all its efforts on this one point, Universal Suffrage.

"In accordance with that recommendation, a society was formed, under that name and for that purpose, at a congress of workingmen held at Leipzig on May 22, 1863. Lassalle was tendered and accepted the presidency of it. He immediately opened an aggressive campaign and soon gained an enthusiastic following, especially in the industrial districts on the Rhine, which had been the strongholds of the Communist movement in 1848. Lectures, pamphiets, essays, followed each other with extraordinary rapidity, forming fogether a treasure of propagandistic literature, clear, convincing, brillant, embracing his own propositions and the whole range of economic and historic doctrine known as German or Marxist Socialism. True, although he created a deep impression upon the laboring masses throughout Germany, he did not succeed in drawing as many into the organization as he had hoped. But he accomplished a result of the highest importance; he dug the grave of the sham labor reforms of the Schultze-Delitzeh type. After dealing these humbugologists many a heavy blow in his public addresses he finished them, so to speak, systematically and radically in his "Bastiat-Schultze," published in January, 1864. The prestige of the Schultze school was broken, and 2t was only a question of time when there would be nothing left of it."

Lassalle's career as a Socialist agitator was unexampled in brilliancy, but short. Involved in a remarking marrie married which had a selection of the schultze and the properties of the schultze in programment which had no unexampled in brilliancy, but short.

Lassalle's career as a Socialist agitator was unexampled in brilliancy, but short. Involved in a romantic quarrel which had no relation to the labor movement, he was killed in a duel at Geneva on the 31st of August, 1864. A few weeks later (September 28, 1864), the International Association of Workingmen, initiated by Marx in 1861, was definitely founded in London.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Timely Reflections.

To THE PEOPLE:-The State of Ohio just recently furnished two signifi-cant items of news, both of which are cause for Socialist rejoicing.

First, the election of Hanna to the nited States Senate. The defeat of Hanna would have demoralized the Republican party in Ohio for some time to come. And the election of a man pro-fessedly a Republican, but pledged to the Chicago platform of the Democratic party would have thrown political mat-

ters in general into confusion.

That Hanna was elected is welcomed by Socialists because it thrusts forward the clearly defined issue between Capitalism and Socialism. Hanna and the Republican party not only repre-sent, but unblushingly foster, cultivate and develop the extreme of capitalism; it is with this advance guard that So-

cialism locks horns.

Socialism recognizes but two classes—the capitalist class and the working class. The capitalist class is subdivided; that is, there are grades of capitalists, from the small manufacturer, agriculturist and tradesman, up to those who, by combination or other reason enjoy a complete monopoly of their particular business. But as a whole, the capitalist class owns all the sources of wealth and all of the tools necessary

of wealth and all of the tools necessary for wealth production. So, too, the political party of capitalism has its subdivision, as Republican, Democratic, Populist and Prohibition. Each of the subdivisions champions the special interest of some particular grade of capitalism, but as a whole they represent capitalist interests in general. They also serve to divide the non-class-They also serve to divide the non-class-conscious workers;—and that, polit-ically, the workers are divided by the economic interests of their capitalist masters is proven by the fact that the extreme capitalists, least in numbers, but greatest in wealth, have the largest but greatest in wealth, have the largest political following. The working class, on the contrary, has no subdivisions. The worker individually and as a whole owns nothing but his labor power— that power without which wealth cannot be produced. Yet this class must sell its labor power to that class which holds as its own the sources of wealth and the tools for its production.

As economically there can be no sub-division of those who own nothing but division of those who own nothing but their labor power, so politically there can be no subdivision of the Socialist Labor Party, which represents the working class. The principle of the S. L. P. is that the production of wealth shall be by all of the people and for the enjoyment of all the people. That in Ohio nothing obscures the issue be-tween the party of civilization and freedom and that party based upon the harburism of wage-slavery is sufficient barbarism of wage-slavery is sufficient cause for gladness, going, as that does, hand in hand with the growth of the Socialist Labor Party. So long as we must have capitalism, let us have it in full bloom. The swift recurring victories of capitalism are but speeding the day of our emancipation. When Rome was at the height of its power it produced the conditions which brought about its own downfall.

The battle is now in the open and the class conscious ballot will find its

mark every time.

The second item from Ohio was the The second item from Ohio was the call of our party there for 10,000 votes. We must rejoice at this call as evidence that our Ohio comrades are valiant men who will not quait in their demand for popular rights. The work they have outlined will surely result in bringing an ever multiplying host to confront the insolent robber class of capitalists. All hail to the Socialists of Ohio, who have raised higher the glorious flag of universal emancipation. universal emancipation.

JOHN HOSSACK. Jersey City, Feb. 6.

To the PEOPLE—in a lecture de-livered at the Gunton Institute of Eco-nomic Insanity I find the professor making this startling observation: "Our doctrine welds together the in-

terests of the laborers with those of the whole community and the laborers' intcrests with the permanent success of the capitalists.".

By "our doctrine" I suppose the pro-

By our doctrine I suppose the pro-fessor means the doctrine of Garrett A. Hobart, Thos. B. Reed, Lyman J. Gage, Levi P. Morton, Roswell P. Flower and Prof. Green Goods Gunton, as I find the above gentlemen are Institute COUN-SELORS.

As the counselors are men who live As the counselors are men who live on the labor of others, and as their incomes arise from the fact that they withhold the biggest part of the wealth produced by the laboring class, and also from special legislation that gives them the power to tax the working masses, how can any doctrine "reconcile the interests of the robbed and the robber?"

If the counselors gave to the workers the full product of their labor (to which they have a right) the counselors would have to go to work and the capitalist system would fall—for profits are the basis of that system, and unless someholy is robber profits carnet arise.

Dasis of that system, and unless some-body is robber profits cannot arise.

The fact is that there can be no doc-trine containing even an element of truth which can "weld together the in-terests of the capitalist and of the laborer;" the only advantage of trying to invent such a theory is that the cap-italist class may be willing to pay well for it.

Borough of Brooklyn Feb. 10, "98.

Borough of Brooklyn, Feb. 10., '98;

On the Late Machinists' Strike.

To the Late Machinists' Strike.

To THE PEOPLE:—I have mailed you this date a copy of the Manchester, England, "News," of date Jan. 24 or 21, containing amended agreement between the Employers' Federation and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, thinking that perhaps the information therein contained might be useful to you. By it will be seen that the men, as foreshadowed in THE PEOPLE'S editorial recently, have utterly failed to gain anything by the strike. In fact the memoranda of agreement means, if it memoranda of agreement means, if it means anything, that the employers can do anything they please, hire or discharge, put laborers on machines, employ apprentices without number, work overtime without limit; the men SHALL do so and so; the employers will about the statement of ADVISE their people to do such and

How much easier it would have been for these men to have, "without the loss of an hour's pay," crushed the power of these capitalists to oppress them by the right use of their ballots! The result of that strike ought to make a million Bocialist votes in England. But will it? They are already proposing to federate and perpetuate their impotence.

M. R. D.

Onconta, N. Y., Feb. 9.

TWO OF A KIND.

(Continued from Page 1.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

spent a week in Homestead, where the Carnegie steel company's employees have recently received a wage reduction ranging from 10 to 60 per cent. The apostle held forth every evening during the week and wound up his "labors" with a grand raily and a grand speech, in which the apostle referred to the new public free library in course of construction in Homestead, and donated by Carnegie as a "munificent gift from a munificent friend to the people." He munificent friend to the people." He further stated: "You workingmen and citizens of Homestead would be un-grateful and the basest of ingrates did you fail to bow down in homage to the great philanthropist who has presented your city with this splendid edifice." He also stated—but hold on, enough of this; my gorge rises at it, and I have

of this; my gorge rises at it, and I have to face that flery furnace at 3 a. m. iomorrow morning.

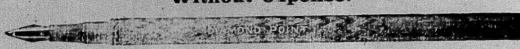
It has since leaked out that the local manager of the Homestead Steel Works donated, in the name of the Carnegie Steel Co., a saug sum of money to the Murphy temperance fund. See anything? Yours fraternally,

"RED BUTTON."

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

[&]quot;In Weitling's ideal society all labor is divided into two classes, namely. The labor required to upply the primary needs of man—food, riodizing, shelter and admention; and the labor applied to the reduction of laturies. Of the necessary labor everoons who is able must contribute his share; those desire to eajoy invaries must ears the means by special labor. For scientist, inventors, physicals, etc., special provisions are unde. Weitling dose not propose experiments on a small scale. Also hapes must be accomplished by the laboring class taking possession of the spremann. A dictor is to a appetitude to manage affairs until the new social order is fully established."—"Socialism in Germany", I hapo Yogi, in the Workmen Advocate, March, 1880.

[&]quot;See "Kerl Mars." by Eleanor Mars, reprinted from "Progress" (1883) in Twe Paores of August 8, 1897; also, "Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels, and various references in other works of the same author to his co-operation with Mars.



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PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTSE Secretary
Henry Kuhn, 1st William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL HOARD OF APPEARS — Secretary
Robert Handlow, 163 Champiain St., Cheve
land, O.

National Executive Committee.

Courade Scalert presided at the meeting held Feb. 18th. The massial report for the week ending Feb. 12th showed receipts to have been \$151.80; expenditures, \$70.27; balance for the week \$81.56.

Correspondence from Michigan and Washington indicated lively work for the party, and in the latter *State a State organization is now in sight.

State organization is now in sight.

Section Canton, Ohio, reported the expulsion of John Stogikea for misrepresenting the party's principles and giving false information about the party to capitalist newspaper reporters.

Charters were granted to new Sections in San Buchaventura and Keswick, Cal: Tumwater, Wash.; Saginaw, Mich.; Lonsdale, R. I.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$365 G H. Schoeps, West Hoboken N. J. 50 Justus Kraft, Closter, N. J.

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

Section London, Ontario, met on Saturday evening, Feb. 12th, at 8 p. m., in R. of P. Hall, Duffield block. Contrade Westland was voted to the chair. Minttes of meeting of Feb. 5th confirmed. The Section elected officers as follows: Organizer, Comrade H. B. Ashplant financial secretary, Comrade A. D. Baxter; recording secretary, Comrade P.

Grievance Committee - Comrades

Elsy Boyle and Westland.

Executive and Programme Committee
Contrades Lehman. Burch. Radway.
Marshall and Jackson, with officers exofficio members.

Nice new members signed the appli-cation form. Communication from Nat. Ex. Section (Montreal, P. Q.), enclosed the stamps and membership cards, and reported that charter would be for-warded immediately after next meeting of National Executive. A number of interesting questions bearing on the relation of the party to other political parties, and also other reform organiza-tions, were answered by the organizer. The Section adjourned, to meet at same hall, at 8 p. m., Saturday, Feb.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—The addresses to be delivered by Comrades during the month of February are as

Sunday, 20th—"What would be the result of the taxation of machinery?" R. P. Caldwell (in English).

Sunday, 13th—"The decadence of the people's liberties." F. Clffey (in

Sunday, 27th—"The Debs' Democracy and the S. L. P." Jos. Vogel (in Ger-

The meetings during January proved very interesting and it behoves the Comrades to work for an increased at-tendance, especially at the English nicetings, Fraternally,

CHMUTZ, Organizer,

New Jerroy.

Section Essex County, N. J., will hold

their municipal convention at 76 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J., en Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d, at 2

New York. The West Side Assembly Districts, S. P., Borough of Manhattan, have ar-I. P. Borough of Manhattan, have arranged a monster mass meeting to be held on Saturday. Feb. 26, 8 p. m., at Bloomingdale Turn Verein Hall, 54th street and 8th avenue. On this occasion a free lecture by Comrade H. Carless; subject: "When Prosperity Will Come." will be delivered and illustrated by gorgeous stereopticon views. Pictures of machinery and social conditions will be displayed during the lecture. The West Side Assembly Districts, S. L. P. have further decided to parade on this evening, and will start 7 p. m. sharp from the West Side Union Hetel, 342 W. 12d street, and march with music direct. 12d street, and march with music direct to the hall. Comrades and sympathizers of the West Side should not fail to fail in line and make the parade and mass

Regular meeting of the General Com-mittee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, Feb. 19th, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, Borough of Man-hattan. Delegates should not fail to attend, as matters of importance will come up.

1. ABELSON, Organizer,
New York, S.

Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

The New York Choral Society, having for its principal object to assist labor organizations, has been organized Feb.

N. Y. CITY.-Under auspices of the Yorkville Agitation Committee, a public meeting will be held at Bohemian National Hall, 321-325 E. 73d street, next Tuesday. Comrade James Allman will lecture. Comrades and residents on the East Side are earnestly invited to attend

Free lectures by James Aliman to be held at Bohemian National Hall, 221-225 E. 73d street, beginning at 8 o'clock

Feb. 22-The Economics of Social-Mar. 1-The Co-operative Common-

Socialist Labor Party, 18th Assembly District of Greater New York: Sunday exening lectures, free fo everybody, at stuyre and Hall, 251 East 17th street, near 1st avenue. New York City.

Business meeting every Thursday, 8, b, b, at 246 1st avenue, between 14th and 1st streets. Come and join.
Programme of lectures for February, 4858;

Feb, 20-"Foot Pounds." Lecturer,

Charles Teche,
feb. 27 "Conflicting Social Dyna-gales" Lecturer, James Allman, Lectures commence promptly at 8 p. m.

New York Socialist Literary Society. Sunday afterneon lectures and dis-cussions on political, social and co-panie questions, at the Club Rooms, 100 CEnon street, New York City. Free

to every body.

Programme of lectures for February.

Feb. 20—"N. G. Tchernichewsky as a Socialist and Ninilist." Lecturer, S. O.

Figh. 27 "The Origin of Govern-ment." Lecturer, N. I. Stone. H. REICH, Lecture Agent. Young Men's Socialist Educational

Club, 16th Assembly District, S. L. P. Free lectures to the people at the Club House, 98 Avenue C. Popular course every Sunday, Programme for February 1802. rogramme for February, 1898;
Feb. 20—"Old and New Trade Unions." Thomas Hickey.
Feb. 27—"The Proletariat." A. S.

Brown. Scientific course every Wednesday: Feb. 2-"The Poetry of Socialism."

Feb. 2—"The Poerry
James Allman.
Feb. 9—"Evolution of Society."
Lucien Saniel.
Feb. 16—"The Ethics of Socialism."

James Allman.
Feb. 23—"The Æsthetics of Socialism." James Allman.

Questions pertaining to lecture will be answered. Lectures commence promptly at 8

Grooklyn Lectures and Discussions on Political, Social and Economic Ques-tions, every Sunday evening, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Weshington street.

FEBRUARY PROGRAMME: Sunday, Feb. 20—"A Revolutionary Poet." James Allmann. Sunday, Feb. 27—"The Situation in China—and Elsewhere." Charles H.

Matchett. All lectures begin at 8 p. m., and oc-cupy about 45 minutes. We invite discussion after each lecture, limiting de-baters to six minutes. At 9:45 the dis-cussion will be ended by the closing remarks of the speaker.

YONKERS, Feb. 7.—Section Yonkers has secured a fine large room for per-manchi headquarters at 36 North Broadway, Yonkers, Regular meetings every Tuesday evening and lectures every Thursday. The lectures are held at Steadman's Hall, 14 Getty Square, as

Feb. 24-"The Economics of Socialism.

March 3 "The Co-operative Com-

The lecturer, is Comrade James All-man, and so for the lectures have been well attended and very instructive.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 13,-"All hands on deek? Is the order prevailing at Section Rochester at the present time. A great improvement was made here by gradually abolishing linguistic lines and reorganizing the former two American ican and German Sections into ward branches, five of which have grown into self-sustaining had aggressive organizations. The Rochester "Socialist," a monthly paper gotten up mostly for local agitation work, is published in several thousand copies and distributed all over the city with grown results. all over the city with good results. Another great factor in our local move-ment is the Labor Lycoum, started last winter by a number of our Conrades for the purpose of awakening and stimulating the study of social economic questions. Our meetings are held Sun-day afternoons, and all the great lights of reform are invited to present their peculiar patent medicine, to find to their corrow the sorrow that our irrepressible critics understand the business of analyzing and dissecting the sham and the real substances contained in these "literary" productions, generally bringing these reformers to the final confession: 'Oh, I have always here sometimes to the final confession: have always been somewhat of a So-ciallst myself." A few weeks ago we were so fortunate to secure Comrade W. Edlin to stop over with us to address the Labor Lyceum, which was indeed a great success both as to the excellent logical and scientific presentment of the logical and scientific presentment of the subject of Socialism and also in point of attendance, many being unable to enter the hall. Next Sunday we shall have Dr. E. A. Wood, of Syracuse, lecturing here on "Blology," a subject delivered before the Syracuse society a few weeks here on "Blology," a subject delivered before the Syracuse society a few weeks ago in a masterly manner. Any Comrades traveling through this Section are cordially invited to stop over to give us a call at the Lyceum. One of the main features at our last Section meeting was the election of new officers. Comrade W. Lippeit, who had served efficiently as organizer for a number of years, felt constrained to resign for various reasons. His place was filled by Comrade Th. Grady. Fred W. Frank was chosen secretary, while Comrade Chas. Zerenner agreed to remain custodian of our treasury. The coming event in Rochester is the Commune Festival, being arranged for March 20 by the Section and Labor Lyceum co-operatively. Comrade Sanial, of New York City, is to be the principal speaker. May we have a great revival of the spirit of '48, to declare war—not to any particular princeling—but to King Capital, to be fought—not with muskets—but with

the sword of sound reason, thus bringing in the true Republic, which some of our brave warriors of '48 had in view. FRED, W. FRANK, Secy.

CANTON, O., Feb. 8.—Section Canton, S. L. P., at a meeting on Thursday, Feb. 3d, made the following nominations for the municipal election:
For Water Works Trustee-John F.

Board of Education-Henry O. Buck-lin, Chas. F. Pfirrman and Phil. J.

Township Trustee-Lawrence Stras-

Justices of the Peace-J. Cal. Dager, Matthias Marz.

Nominations for City Council will be

made in the 4th and 6th wards, our Section not having members enough to put up a full ticket.

Agitation meetings are held every afternoon at 115 N. Piedmont street, which as a rule are well attended.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27 .- The following is the list of lectures to be delivered in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Olneyville square, during the months of January, February, March and April, 1898:

Feb. 20-"Is Socialism the Logical Outgrowth of the Present Economic System." Prof. Henry B. Gardiner. Feb. 27—"Trusts and Monopolies."

Mr. E. Sherwood.
Mar. 6—"What Is Socialism." Mr.
Anthony McDonald. Mar. 13-"Building." Mr. George W.

Downing.

Mar. 20—"What Knowledge Is Most Important?" Mr. Charles May.

Mar. 27—"Reform and Reformers."

Mar. 27—"Reform and Reformers."
Mr. Thomas Curran.
April 3—"Champions of Democracy."
Mr. F. Ward.
April 19—"Why I am a Socialist."
Mr. E. J. Kelley.
April 17—"The Way Out." Mr. Jas.
Reid.

April 24-"The Trend of Civiliza-

on." Mr. John Hurley. Questions and discussions invited at each meeting. Come and discuss these momentous questions of the day. Admission free.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.-The Section will hold the following series of lectures for the next four months: FEBRUARY.

Sunday, 20.—"Why are we Internationalists?" By Mr. Paula.
Sunday, 27.—"Evolution and Revolution." By Mr. Richardson. MARCH.

Sunday, 6.—"The Growth of Private Property." By Mr. F. Wilke.
Sunday, 13.—"Socialism and Populism." By Dr. Knopfnagel.
Surday, 20.—"What is Revolutionary Socialism?" By Mr. Gunderman.
Sunday, 27.—"The Class-consciousness of the Capitalists and the Classignorance of the Proletariat." By Dr. Knopfnagel.

Knopfnagel.

APRIL.

Sunday, 3.—"The Coming Municipal Election." By Mr. Butoma. Sunday, 10.—"Idealism and Material-

Sunday, 10.—Idealism and Material-ism." I By Mr. Gunderman. Sunday, 17.—"Christianity as preached by Christ, and as It Is." By Mr. Riese. Sunday, 24.—"Socialism vs. Anarch-

ism." By Dr. Knopingel. MAY.

Sunday, 1 .- "Militarism." By Mr.

Sunday, I.—"Militarism." By Mr. Gunderman.
Sunday, 8.—"The Bigotry of the 19th Century." By Dr. Knopfngel.
Lectures will commence at 8 p. m. sharp, and will close at 10 p. m. Each lecture will be open to discussion.
The Academy of Social Science.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.) Delegate E. Finklestein, of the Carl Sahm Club, was chairman at last Sun-day's meeting of the New York Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and Delegate G. Mielenhausen, of the United Engineers' Union No. 1, was vice-chairman.

Credentials were received from the

Credentials were received from the Silver Workers' Prot. Ass'n. sending P. Higgins, and from the Swedish Machinist Union sending J. H. Samuelson and K. C. Schmit. They were admitted. The Arbitration Committee reported having had several interviews with Messrs, L. Miller & Son, manufacturers of "Le Roy" cigarettes. Miller stated that he was not opposed to the union, but that he managed his business according to his own system. He issued a document to his employees and forced them to sign it. The signers declare that they will not join the "labor fakir" union. Two employees courageously declined to sign the "Siberian" document. The same committee redocument. The same committee re-ported, relative to the "Value" Cigar-ette Co. Lehman's, 5th and Lewis streets, that they had nothing against the union, it being of no consequence if union or non-union people were em-ployed. This concern manufactures, the cheap 5c. brand.

Ind. Bakers' Union, Branch 1, re-ported having initiated new members. No more labels will be issued to the Bohemian bakers. All members were ordered to produce their citizenship

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to February 9th, 1898.

\$4,575.

The following amounts have been paid down to February sth, 1808, incl.:

Previously acknowledged.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; C. L. Furman, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$10; Andrew McRoden, Marietta, Wash., \$10; State Committee S. L. P., Conn., \$175.

200 00 Total

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per ted list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal prompt-THE DAILY PROPIE COMMITTEE.

West Side Assembly Districts, Socialist Labor Party.

A FREE LECTURE By H. CARLESS.

When Prosperity Will Come,

Illustrated by Gorgeous Stereopticon Views at Bloomingdale Turn - Verein Hall,

on SATURDAY. February 26th, at 8 P. M. sharp.

WORKINGMEN: Attend this Free Lecture and learn the opinions of an able socialist speaker, upon your industriat condition. We socialists are not degenate in our views, neither are we afraid of questions or discussions, hence questions will be showed and a free discussion will be permitted.

WORKINGMEN, come in your numbers to learn if you are sympathetic, to debate if you are not.

Swedish Machinist Union urging them Swedish Machinist Union urging them to affiliate with the C. L. F., which ghe union had done at once. A festival will be held on Monday (Washington's birthday) evening, at 64 E. 4th street, and all elegates are initiat to attend delegates are invited to attend.

Pressmen and Feeders' Union re-ported that they are actively engaged in organizing the east-side bookbinders.

N. Y. Cooks and Pastry Cooks re-ported that its members were not em-ployed at the festival of the "New York Volks-Zeitung." It was shown during the debate that the union had not applied for recognition to the proper committee. It was announced that the former walking delegate and present saloonkeeper Westenberger had tried with the usual Anarchist tacties to spoil the said festival, but that he had failed in his wild scheme most signally As an Assembly District, S. 1. . meets in his saloon, it should note this, and leave him alone with his slops,

Prog. Rolled Cigarette Wakers' Union reported that L. Miller & Son were treating their employees with Czarlike measures. New shop regulations were introduced. The union was instructed to report at the next meeting what

action they desired taken:

A committee representing the New Bedford strikers was admitted, and told how 9,000 wage slaves were heroically fighting against a reduction imposed by the greedy cotton barons. Each boss had pledged himself to forfelt \$5,000 if he would take back the union hands so long as the strike lasted. The committee consisted of two female delegates, and during the ensuing debate one of them declared that the textile werkers were awakening to the cold facts that the workingmen could not better their condition, in fact emancipate their class by independent political action great shout of laughter went up wh report was read stating that Humpty-Dumpty Gompers had appeared on the strike scene and pompously promised the strikers \$16,000 per week donations. It was resolved to issue an emergency appeal to all affiliated unions, and the donations are to be forwarded to the financial secretary of the C. L. F.—It was further resolved to arge the party press to also consume a property to the constant of the constant o press to also open subscription lists

United Maccaroni Workers' Union was definitely organized in the afternoon at 64 E. 4th street, and will be represented in the C. L. F. by delegates next Sunday. They also decided to apply for a charter from the S. T. & L. A.

In compliance with the request of D. A. No. 1, notice is hereby given that contributions for the striking textile workers will be received and acknowledged at the office of THE PEOPLE

Daily People Minor Fund

Previously acknowledged\$2,110,61
Mark W. Pringle, Cloud Chief,
Okla, Terr. 50
Frank R. Hinds, Ishpeming,
Mich. 1.00 Mich.
H. Schoeps, West Hoboken,
N. J.
Paperbox Makers' Union No. 1.

N. Y
For sale of a Picture, N. Y.
Collected at Temperance Meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y.
Proceeds of ball of Prog. Tailors'
Alliance, No. 114, S. T. & L.
A., Buffalo, N. Y. 1.00 50.00

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

Sections of the S. L. P., Attention.

The pamphlet "Erin's Hope," with an appendix, containing a call of the frish Socialist Republican party to the working class Irish of America and α call of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., to our Irish fellow workers, is now ready, and orders can be filled at short

Price for single copies 5 cents. Dis-count to dealers and for larger quan-tities. Address all orders to N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York City.

We have received a pretty little voi-

ordered to produce their citizenship papers.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 reported by letter urging that the C. L. F. should again warn Waiters' Alliance Liberty that they should not proceed beyond their jurisdiction.

Furriers' Union reported sustaining the New York Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association in its complaint.

Empire City Lodge Machinists reported having sent a committee to the ume of 41 pages, paper covered, containing the poems of Comrade James Allman. Many of them have appeared in THE PEOPLE. Those who desire the collection in permanent form should apply to Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th st.

FOR THE 100 000.

(Continued from Page 1.)

established as part of the school system to give the fullest opportunity for edu-cation under present conditions.

5. The enforcement of the assessment

law. The railroads, corporations and wealthy individuals are in most cases assessed for but a small per cent, of the real value of their property, while the small property owners are assessed as the law demands. 6. Municipal employment of idle cit-

izens.
7. That no city work be done by contract, but directly by the city.

GENERAL TICKET.
Mayor—Robert Fuchs, Baker, Police Jadge-Cornelius Cunningham Tinner

City Attorney—Milton
Lawyer,
City Treasurer—Harry L. Gratton,
Secretary, Labor Hall,
Auditor — Alphonso L. Hunt,

FOR MEMBERS OF UPPER HOUSE. George Kruegei, Stove Repairs. Louis C. Chaney, Painter. Heinrich Janusen, Stationary Engineer. Dennis M. Kennedy, Clerk. Claude T. Gobie, Lithographer.

Charles L. Richardson, Traveling Salesman. Thomas O. Combs, Salesman. George Kime, Laundryman,

George W. Lewis, Dairyman. FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS. Christian H. Custenborder, Coal Dealer, Edward Deuss, Printer.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Sec. Kansas City, S. L. P.

Longshoremen and Seamen's Union of North America.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 14.-Following resolutions have been passed at the last

resolutions have been passed at the last meeting of above union:
WHEREAS. The trade unionist Mc-Hugh, against the advice of the International Federation of Ship, Dock and River Workers, headquarters London, positively refuses to listen and to come to an understanding with above union for the purpose of amalgamating both

WHEREAS, The same gentleman uses all his power and influence to mislead the longshoremen in this country and to destroy the good feelings of unity amongst the same by open attacks and calumnies against above union in mass meetings of dock laborers; WHEREAS, The same gentleman,

acting as a chairman of a mass meeting of longshoremen, against all parlia-mentary rules, refused the floor to any member of the above union, which he himself insulted several times in said mass meeting; be it RESOLVED. By the above union, to

call a mass meeting of Longshoremen in the Town of Hoboken, on Feb. 22d, at 2:30 p. m., in Russack's Hall, cor. First and Bloomield streets, for the purpose of bringing important facts and im-portant matters before the members of the two unions and organized labor in eneral.
RESOLVED, To invite and challenge

the said Mr. McHugh and also Mr. Havelock Wilson, of England, now in this country, for the purpose of giving an explanation or reason for their acting, and to debate trade unionism in

RESOLVED FURTHER, to invite or ganized labor, especially the members of the American Longshoremen's Union.

By order of the above union, HENRY SCHRECK, Secy.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE and Socialist literature can always be had at Comrade C. O. Bruckner's store, 84 West Canton street.

Philadelphia, Pa. Comrade Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, has been duly appointed agent for THE PEOPLE.

All subscribers are urgently requested to settle for their subscription by him if in arrears. Give him a hand in agitating and gathering new subscri-

I. Goldmann's Printing Office with Type Setting Machines Concert and Ball

arranged by

F. Umhey's Zitherschule

SUNDAY, February 20, 1898, at the BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HALL

Doors open at 4 p. m. To commence at 3 p.m.
TICKETS 10 cts; HATCHECK 10 cts.

Standing advertisements of Trades Union and other Societies (not exceeding five lines will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opper tunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union, Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at a East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum Business Secretary: Frel.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meet every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 Kast 4th street. 273 Secretary: PETER STAPLE

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: Set Rowery, Union Hall, 1st floor, Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets overy Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. Shandinavian Section, S. L. P. Rees 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 5 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-33 Kantad St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. AUBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of ad Av. and 19th 8t. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A .-Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.-Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insu**rance.**

Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and
Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 K. 4th St. OFFICE MOURS, daily except Sundays and holidays, froing 1 to 8 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gioversville, Kimira, Albany, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Konth River, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Konth River, Passale and Trenton, N. J. Manchoster, N. H.
Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden and Hart ford, Conn.
Pittsurg, Allegheny, Lusern, Altona, Pathing, Ill.
35 For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers are "Vorwarts".

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 15th by workingmen imbused with the aprils of solidarity as socialist thought. He numerical strength fee ground composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing assess workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 15th 65 years of age may be admitted to member in any of the branches, upon payment of a special transport of the first class and \$3.00 for the area class. Members belonging to the first class and tilled to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for 40 weeks whether continuous with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive unfor the same circumsesses and length of time \$6.00 and \$0.00 respectively. In the latest of \$250,00 is granted for every member, and the wives and numericed danging to the second class receive and numericed danging or the second class to the second class where the continuous and the second of the \$6.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and numericed danging as the second class to the second class are the second class and the second class and a special continuous and the second class are the second class and the second class are the second class and the second class and a special continuous and the second continuous and the second class are the second continuous and the second conti United States of America. Der, and the wives and numeried dasphers of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be assumited to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where herence exists, a new branch can be formed by workingmon in good health, and man adherence that shows named principles are invited to doe.

Address all communications to Harmy man, Timancial Secretary, 28—27 and Ave., Boom \$8, East Tork City.

"Skand. Am. Arbetaren."

Our Swedish Party Organ can be had on tris for two months for 10 canta. Every comrade, who wants to help to push along our cause and who happens to know any Swedes, would do us a great favor by sending in the names and adverses with (or over without) to cents. Postage slamps accepted. Let the expected reader pay the price himself if possible, but at any rate send along the name and address.

SKANDINAVIAN AM ARBETAREN, 197 . 35-37 Frankfort St., New York, N. T.

H. B. SALISBURY Attorney-at-

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM,

949-955 Willoughby Av.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST,

121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JOHN CEHLER'S Steam Printing.

Rich Programme.

Trades and Societies Calendar

Central Labor Federation of New York 18. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 11. Met-st 2.30 every Sunday afterneon at 68 Last street, New York City. All bons fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. On incitions are to be sent to the corresponding secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cirarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Busilian), 2tt Fast 71st street, every Saturday at p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyt and the progressive of the progre

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1092 M. D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarter 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at It o'check noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Fred. Woll, corr. Ser'y, 39 E. 4th 8t. J. S. Krings Business agent. Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each mouth at I p. m. to the hall of "Essex County Socialist Creb," 16

WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the

Office for Consultation (Tuesday to Frids), 11 to 5) 50 Union Square, (offices of Workingmen's Co-operative Insurance Ass'n, etc.) New York

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Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 141